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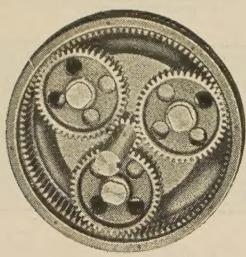
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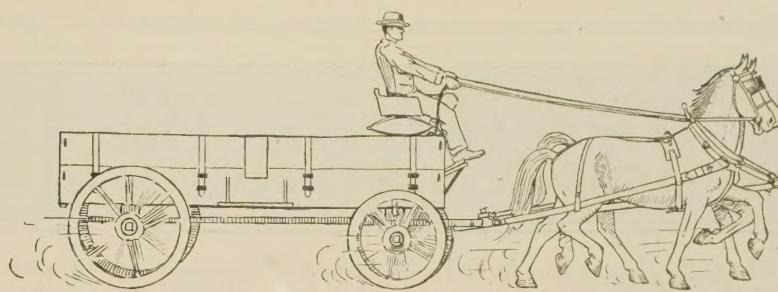
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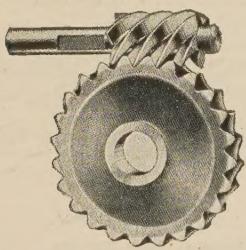
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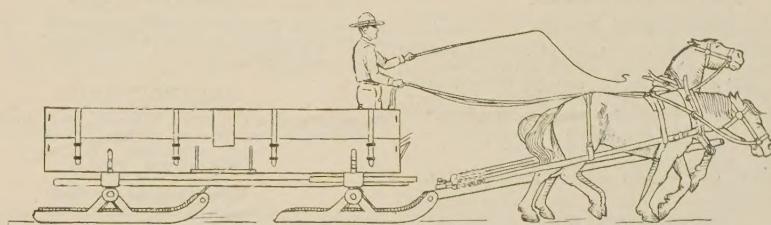
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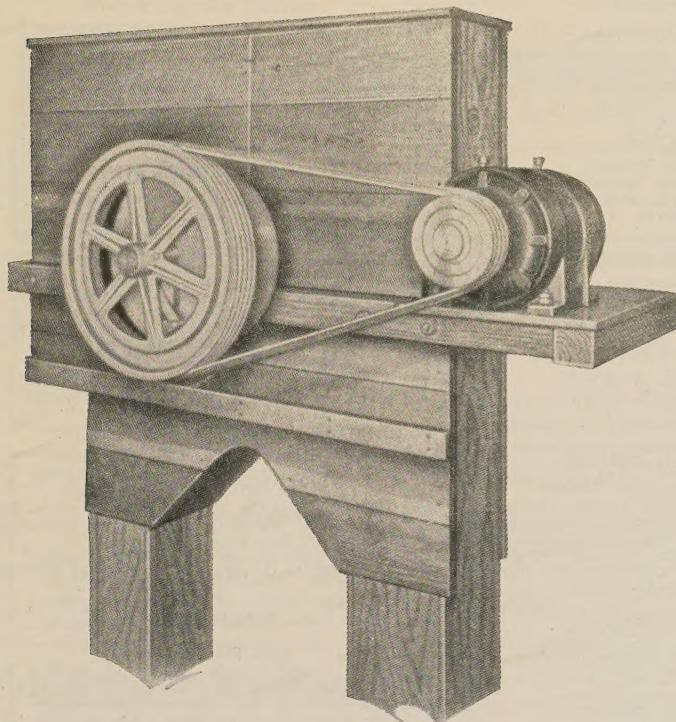
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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed, 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter November 21, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXVII, No. 2. July 22, 1931.

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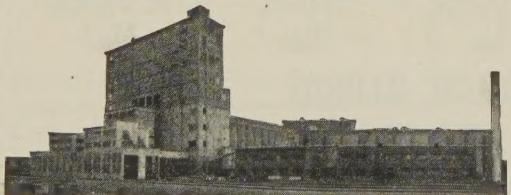
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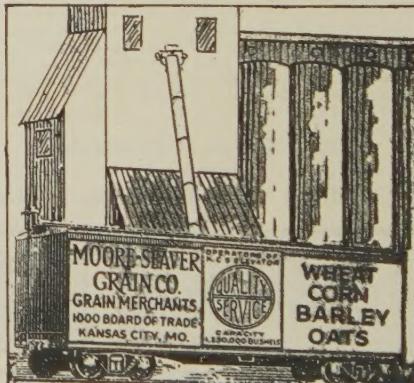
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If Not--Tell the Journal

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Handling Grain on Commission
Our Specialty**MUELLER GRAIN COMPANY**(Incorporated)
Receivers and Shippers
Peoria, Ill.**Market Record Blank**

For C. N. D. and Radio Markets

This book provides ruled spaces for the convenient compilation of an hourly record of the market prices of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley. Each sheet is ruled for a week's quotations with spaces for every business day of the week. Printed on Goldenrod bond paper and bound in books of 60 sheets, over a year's supply, with heavy pressboard hinged covers, size 9½ x 11½ inches. Order CND 97-5. Price, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 14 ozs.

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Send your consignments to

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Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels

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MILLING WHEATGet Our Quotations
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GRAINWe Buy, Sell, Store and Ship All Kinds of Grain,
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you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

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Terminal and 16 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels
We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn. Oats sacked for Southern Trade

To our new and old customers we thank you for
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The NO-TWIST

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Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

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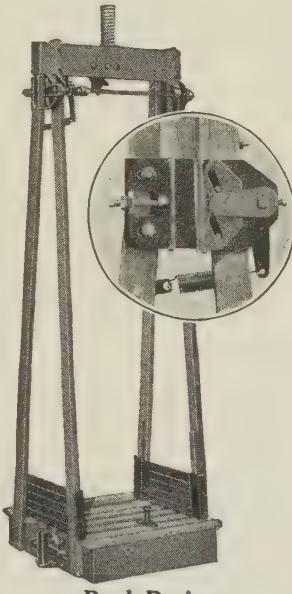
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To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

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"RIDE-SAFE"

is now ready to insure you. Order today before your first trip up is the last one down!

"RIDE-SAFE"

Tells the story in the name. Its factor of safety exceeds anything on the market.

50 ft. Complete

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You value your life many times this cost. Why risk it?

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EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

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Typical Caldwell Screw Conveyor Installation

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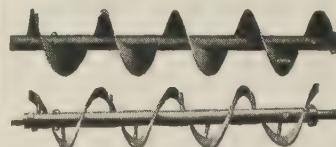
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C-164

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with an approved, efficient and economical insecticide through the use of **SUNCO WEEVIL KILLER** with our new, effective spraying process, reducing the cost of treating from 15% to 40%.

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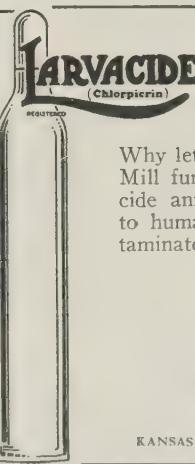
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Load of	_____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.	
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One-fourth actual size.

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Why let your men step over the danger line during Mill fumigation, by using insidious gases? Larvacide announces its presence long before any risk to humans is possible. It likewise does not contaminate food products, nor form a fire risk.

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GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

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Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

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CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is
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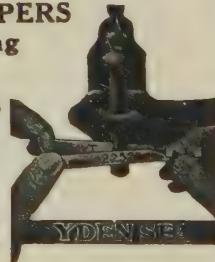
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Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
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10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

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Bearing shipper's
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Prevent
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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

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A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of..... to apply on sale of..... bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

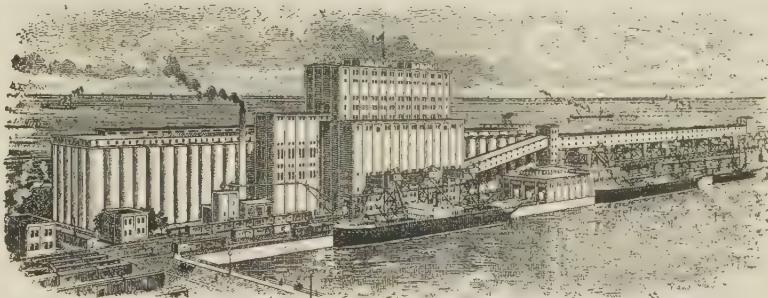
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Consolidated

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Chicago, Ill.

*Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels*



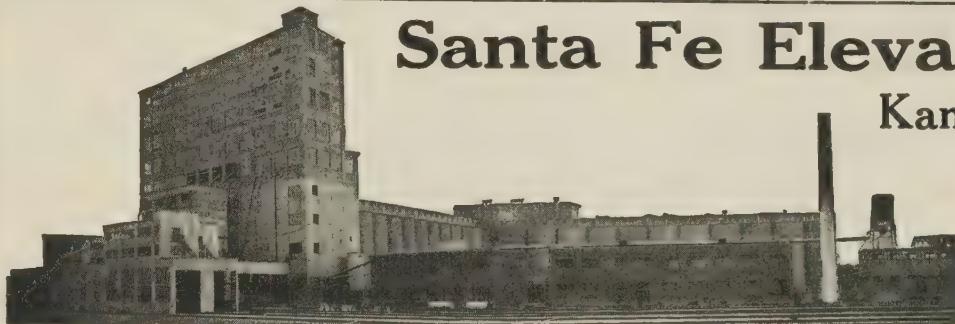
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Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
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Phone, Harrison 8884

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Santa Fe Elevator "A" Kansas City, Kans.



*Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels*

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Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

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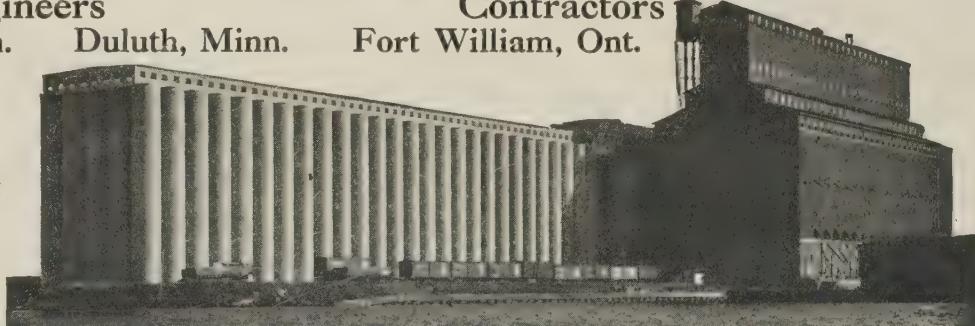
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Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.

Coal Sales Book For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½ x 15¾ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

GrainWorthMore

When it is elevated by the famous "air cushion" of a



LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

This marvelous machine Cleans... Grades... and Elevates grain 30 feet and more in one operation. One man can operate. Fills cars or bins without inside scooping.

Stops heating of damp grain. Removes dirt, weevil and loose smut. Improves quality. Cuts dockage. Pays for itself in labor saved. Unlimited Guarantee. Free Circular. Write or wire for delivered price. Immediate shipment.

LINK MFG. CO., 304 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



International Milling Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity 5,000,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by Us in
Four Periods of Construction

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade

470 Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.

Ryan Construction Co.

503 Keeline Bldg. OMAHA, NEBR.

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Grain Elevators - Feed Mills
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Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Feed Plants

Wood or Fireproof Construction
418 Iowa Bldg.
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Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

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30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
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Star Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of modern,
efficient grain elevators, feed
plants, and associated build-
ings. Every plant designed
to best suit individual
requirements.

Machinery Estimates Plans
WICHITA, KANSAS

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Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired
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HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

HICKOK Construction Co., MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

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Builder of Concrete and/or Wood
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Modern Grain Handling Machinery
Box 146 Bloomington, Ill.



ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS

NEWELL CONST. & MACHINERY CO.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Originators of the Electric Dump Truck

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Burrell Built



is Better Built



BURRELL

ENGINEERING and CONSTRUCTION CO.

DAILY NEWS PLAZA (21st Floor), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.
Engineers—Constructors
333 No. Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Addition of
2,500,000 Bushels to the
Port Commission Elevator
Houston, Texas

THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER

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516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG.
Grain Elevators Industrial Buildings
Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouses Docks, Etc.

Figure the amount of advertising
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PRODUCE RESULTS

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors
Grain Elevators — Feed Mills
Warehouses
Ask for Quotations on Your Work

ARE YOU BUILDING STORAGE?

If so, whether to store your own requirements or to provide housing for the coming crop, the

Zeleny Thermometer System

should be specified and installed.

If you are going to store grains of any kind your profit depends on the number of bushels delivered out of storage in the same condition or better than when accepted for storage.

The Zeleny Thermometer System

needs no introduction or evidence to prove its value. It has thirty years of service in the largest elevators of the United States, as well as some of Canada's important mills and elevators to convince the most sceptical that it is today a most valuable and necessary adjunct in an elevator or mill having a storage capacity of a quarter of a million bushels or more, or less if grains are carried for long periods of time.

The Zeleny Thermometer System

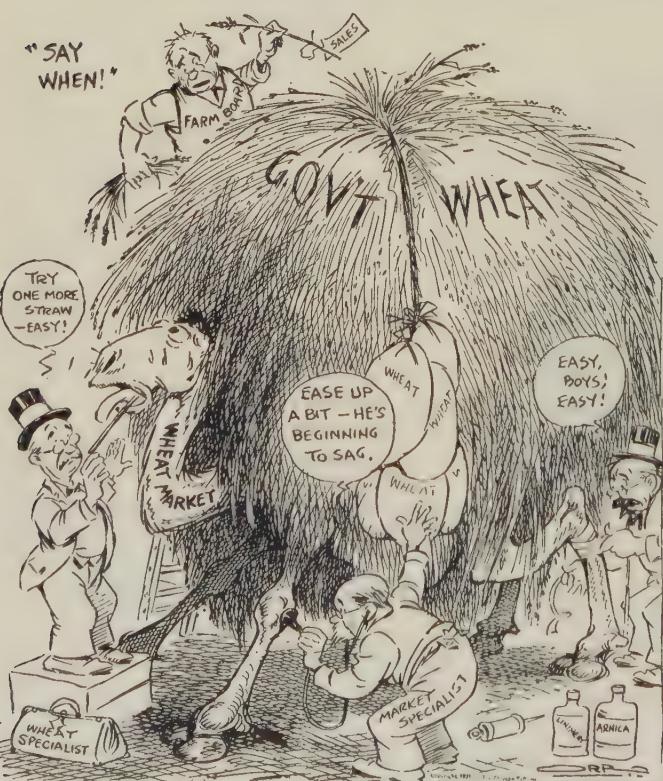
will make money for you and it will surprise you as to its value in the many ways in which it will make your profits larger.

Write us or write anyone of the users of the system shown in our catalog number six. We will gladly furnish the catalog, and any name you may select from it will gladly tell you what the ZELENY SYSTEM has done for them.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Straw Which Broke the Camels Back



From the Chicago Tribune

MARK TWAIN WAS WRONG

When he said that people seemed to talk a lot about the weather but didn't do anything about it.

Most Elevator and Mill owners do something about it by carrying complete Windstorm and Hail insurance.

If you haven't done anything about it, write, wire or call

The Mill Mutuals

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street - - Chicago, Illinois

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1931 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO. LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)
E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

Grain Storage Receipts

Is designed to be used by elevator men in keeping record of grain stored for farmers.

The book is 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and contains 50 receipts and 50 stubs, on which are entered the essential facts regarding each lot of grain stored. It is intended that storage receipt shall be signed by buyer and given to farmer when grain is received, and cancelled when grain is bought by elevator man or delivered back to farmer. The laws of some states require the use of storage receipts. Elevator men who store will prevent misunderstandings, avoid disputes, lawsuits and losses by using such receipts. Order Form 4. Price, 70c, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 6 ounces.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WESTERN IOWA—30,000 bu. elevator and feed mill for sale or lease; facilities for handling some coal. Write A. Fraser, Aurelia, Ia., for full information.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

IOWA—Grain elevator for sale; 20,000 bus. capacity; 11 bins; built in 1921; fully equipped; splendid grain territory; one other elevator; price \$6,400. Write Box A, Pomeroy, Iowa.

WISCONSIN Grain Elevator, potato house, hay house, coal buildings, etc., for sale; on C. & N. W. R. R., direct to Chicago and St. Paul. In good farming country. Address Mrs. Julia Niebuhr, Fall Creek, Wis.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

INDIANA—13,500-bus. iron-clad and cribbed elevator for sale; plant and machinery in first-class condition; good business; must sell to settle estate; only elevator in town; coal, feed and seeds. Wayne Co. Address 66L3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

VERMONT—One of the finest privately owned elevators in the East for sale; electrically equipped; own side track; 15,000 bu. bulk also 15 car bag storage; situated in center of fine dairy section. Owner unable to look after the business. Write 66M2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

ILLINOIS—Modern grain elevator for sale; 100,000 bushel capacity; Illinois Central R. R.; handles over 250,000 bushels annually; very best reason for selling; cash only—no trades. This elevator is located in Minonk, Ill.; Woodford County. If interested wire or write Al Meierhofer, Minonk, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

MINN.—30,000 bus. well built elevator for sale, hopper and wagon scales, siding and coal trestle, main line Great Northern Ry. Osakis Mfg. Co., Osakis, Minn.

SOUTH DAKOTA—30,000-bushel elevator for sale; southeast part of state; splendid territory—bargain. Write Blaine Simons, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for full information.

NO. ILL.—Elevator for sale quick; only business at small station sells lumber, coal, building supplies. Must sell profitable business close estate. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Company, Sycamore, Ill.

OKLA.—12,000 bu. elevator for sale in corn belt; coal and feed and hammer mill; also; up-to-date hatchery 30,000 egg capacity in connection. For more information write E. C. Wegener, Minco, Okla.

KANSAS—8,000 bu. iron-clad elvtr., warehouse and coal sheds for sale; in heart of northeastern Kans. corn territory; good crop prospects; elevator in operation; cash or terms. Write 67P2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

THREE FARMS in exchange for grain elevator. J. S. Coon, State Bank Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

WANT TO BUY Grain Elevator; give full details in first letter. Address 67P1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANT TO SELL an interest in a mixed feed mill in the prosperous San Joaquin Valley of California. Doing an excellent business. Write 67N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS LOCATION for sale in the center of Frederick's business district. On B. & O. Railway siding, near B. & O. freight depot. A thoroughly equipped modern grain elevator and farm supply business; convenient for receiving and loading feed, grain, fertilizer or other commodities. About 8000 square feet floor space, strongly supported; 9000 bushel capacity storage bins, also elevating and cleaning machinery. A one ton capacity electric operated elevator. One Jay Bee No. 2 Standard 30-h.p. Hammer Mill with direct connected electric motor. A very desirable property. Size of lot 50'x70'. Will be priced attractively. Apply Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., Frederick, Md.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

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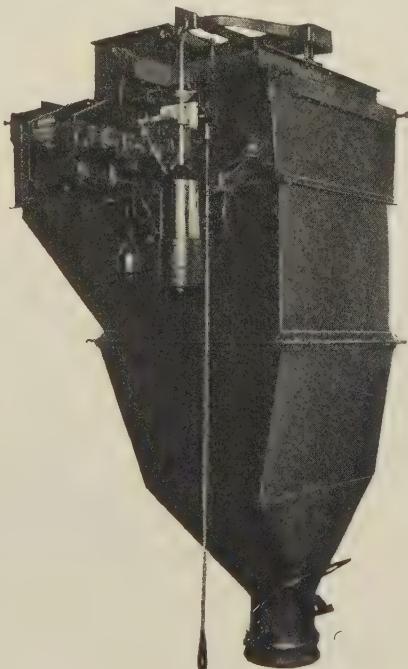
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QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JULY 22, 1931

DISPARITY between corn and wheat prices reverted to in this column July 8 is gradually being remedied by a fall in the price of corn with every good rain.

ELEVATOR operators have about the same fixed overhead now as they had a year ago so that they cannot handle wheat thru their elevator for anything less than they did a year ago, and expect to realize a profit from the operation.

CHANGING freight rates are likely to effect a marked change in the cost of getting grain to market, so it behooves every shipper to keep posted regarding changes ordered and contemplated otherwise they will experience some disappointing surprises.

IN THE wild rush of new grain to market the cautious shipper will not fail to inspect carefully and cooper thoroughly every car offered him for the transportation of bulk grain. Wheat may be cheap, but paper car liners are even cheaper and it does not take near as much time to cooper a car carefully as it does to collect a shortage claim from some of the railroads.

OREGON has taken commendable strides in the elimination of excessive and unnecessary varieties of wheat. Eight or ten varieties are sufficient to care for the needs of any state, with three or four strains commanding the majority of the demand.

THE Secretary of War delivered a magnificent July 4 address at Philadelphia condemning the evils inherent in the federal 600,000 bureaucracy, while in his own department the Inland Waterways Corporation is invading the transportation business.

THE continued rush of grain to the terminals may shortly result in embargoes which would prevent shippers delivering grain as contracted, so some recognition of this possible emergency should be incorporated in the contract for every sale for early delivery.

NO STATE COLLEGE of Agriculture or commerce has yet been recognized as a dependable authority for prognosticating commodity values, yet some of these schools persist in forecasting prices although many of their previous forecasts have proved to be worthless. Why they should persist in giving out such forecasts is more than puzzling.

NEW RACKETS are being reported with alarming regularity. First the fire-extinguisher gag, the fake scale inspection, the retainer fee for collection of railroad reparations, the bootleg seed game, etc., seemingly without end. It pays to know with whom you are doing business, the stability of the house back of the representative calling on you, and experiences of neighboring dealers with the same house. One's judgment is almost strained to the breaking point today, but some knowingly lean on their state organization secretaries.

WAGE reductions are being demanded by such outstanding economists as Babson. The National Hardwood Lumber Ass'n has urged a reduction in railway wages to obviate an increase in freight rates; and with the leading manufacturers being forced to cut the daily rate of pay it will be seen by all in the course of time that the only way to place agriculture and industry in general on a par with the building trades and trainmen is to scale down the overpaid crafts to a level with the reduced cost of living. Failure to do so is only delaying the return of prosperity.

LAWMAKERS who have helped to enact burdensome laws taxing incomes, gifts, inheritances and estates so as to grab it away from the widows and orphans of the real producers of the world must feel like a flock of filthy buzzards hovering about the carcass of a dying horse. After depriving industry thrift and enterprise of all their time-honored rewards the vultures, dulled by their governmental greed, are actually wondering why business is slow. Far-sighted business men do not cherish the privilege of struggling to accumulate a fortune for the politicians to grab and waste in the name of government, when voters bitterly protest against extravagant appropriations and excessive taxes, the lawmakers will take heed.

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES have invariably caused decentralization of industries. Traffic lost by the railroads has not gone to competitive carriers; it has simply ceased to exist. Even if rates are substantially lowered later shippers usually do not return to former distributing methods, and the carriers lose. Lowered taxes and wages should help more than increased freight rates.

THE SIXTY-NINE million bushels of wheat for which the Farm Board paid \$1.19 to \$1.25 a bushel could have been exported a year ago without loss, but the stubborn Farm Board held on to its purchases and now that stock is helping to depress the value of all wheat. If it could be pushed into consumption even with the \$1.00 a bushel loss, the U. S. wheat growers would be much better off.

TERMINAL storage houses are now so congested with Farm Board wheat, owners of wheat should be encouraged to hold back their stock. While there is a world of room for the wheat market to advance it can not decline much below the record low price now prevailing. One Western farmer who became convinced that the present price was the bottom and much below what he could afford to grow another crop next year, bought the wheat he could expect to produce on his farm in the year 1931-32 and proposes to store it until a year hence. If all did that prices would surely advance.

WEEVIL multiply faster in warmer climates than in the temperate zone, so it is but natural that California should deem it necessary to compel the fumigation of grain warehouses and elevators against weevil. This pest seldom gives the elevator men of Canada any trouble, but in the United States the further south we go the longer the period of their activity each year and the greater the damage they do to grain. While it is doubtful if other states will soon adopt California plans for exterminating weevil it would seem necessary that greater care be exercised by grain warehousemen to protect grain from this pest.

GOVERNMENT officials seem to have become obsessed with an ungovernable desire to regulate the life and conduct of every citizen with whom they come in contact, and the Analyst of the Michigan Dep't of Agriculture in an address before the Michigan Grain Dealers last week made an emphatic demand for the limitation of the number of ingredients to be permitted in registered commercial feedstuffs. The manufacturers of commercial feedstuffs search the world over for food products which they can mix in their feeds with good feeding results and without unreasonable costs. Doubtless the number of ingredients does complicate the labor of the feed analyst and inspector, but so long as the finished product gives satisfactory results to the user, neither the analyst or the inspector has any right to condemn or give unfavorable report on the feed under consideration.

FOR FIFTY years elevator roofs have been extended over side walls to provide eaves to drain water off walls and reduce the chance of moisture getting into grain. A Kansas builder has reduced the expense of iron cladding country elevators and at the same time provides perfect lightning protection by doing away with the eaves and extending iron roofing over the corner where roof joins side walls, thus materially reducing the cost of construction. The roof of this eaveless elevator, illustrated in this number have so much pitch that neither rain or snow will linger long on its surface.

CHAIRMAN STONE of the Farm Board who now admits the recent sale of stored wheat to millers is blaming short sellers for low prices, and in the next breath he advises farmers to hold back their wheat and reduce their acreage so that the Farm Board can get out of the distressing tangle in which it has become involved and unload its own enormous stock of wheat without losing all of its revolving fund. The Farm Board may claim that by accumulating 250,000,000 bushels of wheat and preventing its exportation to needy European consumers, it has helped U. S. producers, but farmers with wheat to sell are convinced the large surplus is directly responsible for the low prices now prevailing.

DIFFICULT collections and liberal discounts for prompt payment of bills is encouraging country elevator men to discontinue the giving of long time credits. Some have long since placed their business on a cash basis and found it so much safer and so much more satisfactory they would not think of going back to the old credit plan. Many have approached this cash basis by insisting upon the payment of each month's bills on or before the 10th of the month following and invariably charging 8 per cent interest on all merchandise not paid for before the 11th. With this interest charge they gradually school their customers into the prompt payment for merchandise and then refuse to extend further credit to those who have charges on the book, dating back more than 30 days.

THE COST of producing wheat has involved a large expenditure of time and money by the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture's "Specialist in the Cost of Production Studies," but without reaching a conclusion of any value. On June 21st, 1920, a report was issued by the Office of Farm Management showing that the average cost of producing wheat on 481 farms in fourteen states ranged from \$1.00 on two farms to \$5.00 or over on twenty farms. The average on the 481 farms according to these specialists was \$2.15 a bushel and yet thru the efficient assistance of the Farm Board the farmers today are able to get about 30 cents a bushel. It must be that either the "Cost of Production Studies" are worthless, or else the Farm Board has not yet heard of the authentic information collected by the Office of Farm Management.

SO MANY changes are being made in the laws requirements of business men, each time a state legislature assembles it behoves the cautious elevator operator to watch his step so as to avoid having his working capital dissipated by long drawn out lawsuits. It pays to keep posted.

ARTIFICIAL control of prices of commodities has failed in rubber, coffee and all else. The latest failure to be added to the long list is the little known citric acid. A monopoly, was formed in 1928 in Italy whence came all the citric acid, made from lemons. The effect was to spur the inventive talent in importing countries, and it is now made in the United States by fermentation of sugar artificially, so cheaply that the Italian product has been crowded out of the world's markets. In Italy the price has dropped from 700 to 200 lire per quintal. Thus greed earns its own reward. Farm Board and Canadian Wheat Pool will please heed.

AN APOLOGY has been demanded by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for the false statements made by Chairman Stone of the Farm Board to the effect that the grain trade is opposed to co-operative ass'n's of farmers, when in fact the grain trade of the Northwest now and for a generation past has been financing the co-operative farmers elevator companies of that section. The grain trade believes in free and open competition. It was opposed to the now abandoned monopolistic penalty clause that the earlier farmers elevator companies had in their by-laws, just as the trade now is opposed to the monopolistic pool subsidiaries of the Farm Board, that would prevent the local farmers elevators companies from selling to the highest bidder.

Growing Popularity of Group Meetings

District meetings of all the grain dealers coming into competition one with another are becoming more and more popular as the individual dealers come more fully to recognize the value of such conferences in establishing confidence in one another, and toleration for one another. It is but natural that men meeting socially and discussing the common problems of one another's business should unconsciously establish more friendly relations. In the old days competitors in the same town were often strangers to one another which provided fertile soil for groundless rumors and false charges regarding what the other man did or said.

The local meeting not only gets competitors acquainted, but invariably results in the establishment of a good fellowship that is not obtainable in any other way. Few men in the grain trade are so dull to the natural demands of friendship as to believe false stories regarding their competitors or to indulge in any practice which would injure a friend. Local meetings are needed more frequently to establish the friendly relations necessary to a kindly consideration of the other fellow.

The Presidential Fulmination Against Short Selling

The President's tirade against short sellers on the stock and grain exchanges contains nothing new. The same smoke screen was spread by Sec'y Hyde when he discovered that the Russians were selling wheat in the U. S. futures markets.

As an engineer by profession the President ought to know that a builder who takes a contract to erect a house or build a Boulder Dam never buys the bricks and cement before he submits his bid. He agrees to deliver the finished structure first and then goes out and buys the material. In other words, when he takes the contract he has sold bricks and materials short. If he had to buy the materials first what would he do with them if he was not the successful bidder? The same impossible situation would exist in the grain market if no one could sell unless he first purchased the grain. Without the prior contracting to deliver, or the so-called "short selling" there would be no grain market. This is admitted by the college professors, market students and even the Grain Futures Administration is not bold enough to deny it.

Unquestionably the President's remarks on short selling and his objections to anyone making a profit out of business derive their importance from his high office. To the man in the street his words are accepted as those of an infallible oracle.

To the men engaged in trading on the stock exchanges and in the commodity markets his words have a deeper significance as the utterances of the country's chief politician. Politicians in high places and those surrounded by cohorts of political advisers certainly ought to be well informed on public opinion. It must be that the President considers a denunciation of short sellers to be the proper ballyhoo to gain the votes of the galleries. Should he press a bill in the Congress for the abolition of short selling and the publication of the names of traders he will get the support of a sufficient number of pseudo statesmen to make the proposal dangerous.

The reluctance of capital at present to make long time investments is due to a lack of confidence in the future brought on by just such tampering with business, by putting the Government into business thru the so-called "Farm Relief Act," thru the Inland Waterways Corporation and thru the parcel post and printing business of the Post Office department. The Department of Agriculture is engaged in the news publishing business with an extensive and expensive system of private wires.

Will the President's diatribe against short sellers speed the return of confidence to the exchanges? Will it restore the prosperity to business in every industry that fled with the threat of the Agricultural Marketing Act? The answer is: "No!"

The only defense remaining to legitimate business is the campaign planned by the Federation of American Business Men for

political action developing a movement over the whole United States to get the Government out of private business. It is the Government's interest in the grain business thru the medium of the Grain Stabilization Corporation and its miserable failure in attempting to advance prices that probably inspired the administration's attack on the short seller. Perhaps it was hoped by a denunciation of short sellers to divert public attention from the real depressant influence of the Farm Board's unwise accumulation of enormous supplies of wheat acting as a dead weight on prices.

The Grain Dealer As a Collector

In "Asked—Answered" column of this number are reflected the difficulties of some shippers of grain in buying grain from their farmer patrons without assuming responsibility for the payment of unknown liens on the crop. The government's drought, seed and feed loans has added to the grain buyer's hazards until some are almost on the point of demanding farmers written proof of ownership and right to sell before taking the grain into the elevator.

Many laws designed to protect the interests of landlords in their share of the crops in reality make a rent collector of the local grain dealer. The grain dealers of several Southwestern states have organized county associations for the prime purpose of collecting information regarding chattel mortgages and landlords liens on grain grown in the county and each buyer is advised daily of any new liens placed on crops.

The state associations have been somewhat derelict in obtaining the repeal of laws designed to make the local grain buyer responsible for all liens on grain he buys in the open market. Not only should each grain buyer have a plat of his territory showing names of owner and tenant, but he should also have daily advices of any liens filed so that he can know whether or not he is safe in bidding for grain offered at his door. Tenants as a rule are irresponsible and unreliable, hence do not hesitate to sell the landlords grain as well as their own.

Buyers of farm products in Michigan have become involved in so many law suits as a direct result of buying products against which farmers had placed liens that at its meeting last week the Michigan Ass'n appointed a committee to study the laws now making buyers responsible for such liens and to draft bills providing for the repeal of such laws at the next session of the State Legislature. There seems no good reason why the country grain buyers should be required to collect the bad accounts of farm owners, farm implement dealers and threshermen. It is somewhat embarrassing to stop every farmer who offers grain for sale and insist upon his proving his title to grain before selling it. It should not be difficult to have many of these laws repealed and the cost of marketing farm products thereby materially reduced. Collecting bills for liens on crops is not a grain dealers business and

he should not be compelled to render this service free of charge to lax creditors.

Stimulating the Line Elevator Manager

Elsewhere in this number is told a most interesting story of how one Indiana line elevator company has greatly improved the operation and management of its various stations thru annual contests and prizes to the managers having the lowest score for deficiency points.

Not only do such contests stimulate the manager's interest in his daily work, but it insures greater care in watching the interests entrusted to him and results in a far more satisfactory and a safer operation of the station's business. Doubtless every line elevator company and elevator managers generally will find much of interest in this most interesting experiment.

Raising Your Own Bid

Do you buy business by over-bidding your competitors for grain, or earn patronage by helpful service and suggestions to your patrons? You know which is the more profitable and of more permanent value to your business. No grain shipper who sells in the same market that you do can afford to bid more than the grain is actually worth. You must sell your grain in the central market by grade whether you buy by grade or not. So it is difficult to see any real advantage or profit in over-bidding or over grading your purchases.

You may derive some satisfaction from handling the bulk of the grain marketed at your station, but neither your creditors or your heirs will be benefited by your handling the lion's share of the grain, when you persist in handling it at a loss. When you start to buy grain of the new crop, it will profit you to keep in mind that all grain bought right is half sold. Cut-throat competition through all the ages has punished the price cutter, the over-bidder more than anyone else. He has the remedy in his own hands, but unless he applies it persistently, his profit account will suffer no enlargement.

The only safe way to buy grain for shipment is to figure out your cost of handling and marketing and post a bid for each grade that will insure you a safe margin. Permitting quoted bids of competitors to badger you to raise your own bid serves principally to convince your customers that they can by crafty cajoling, induce you to pay more for grain than what you think it is worth.

Every time you permit a customer to induce you to raise your own bid, you encourage him to try to boost your bid every time he has more grain to sell. Each time that you succumb to the grain growers badgering tactics, you encourage his friendly neighbors to try the same methods the next time they come to market. By posting a fair price and sticking to it, you win the respect of your customers and convince them that you are disposed to pay all that the market justifies.

Liability Under Harvester's Lien

The Supreme Court of Kansas on May 9, 1931, ruled in favor of defendants, G. E. Fike, grain dealer, L. L. Chaffin, landlord, and Lowe, tenant, in the suit brot by Ernest Miller, who had threshed a crop of barley in 1928 and filed his lien Aug. 11. The lower court had already decided in favor of Fike because Miller did not start suit until September, 1929, which was more than the 90 days allowed by Rev. Stat. 58-205.

Chaffin and Lowe took an appeal. It was agreed that Chaffin was to furnish the seed barley, Lowe was to put the crop in, harvest, thresh it, and deliver it to market without expense to Chaffin, and Chaffin was to receive as rent for the land and for the seed which he furnished a one-half of the barley delivered to market. There is no controversy in the evidence about the terms of this lease or the conditions under which the barley was grown. It was therefore Lowe's business to have the barley cut on his own account, and, when he made an agreement with plaintiff for the harvesting of the barley, he was acting for and on behalf of himself and not as agent for Chaffin. When he bargained with plaintiff for harvesting the barley, he did so on his own account; Chaffin's name was not mentioned. The result is the judgment against Chaffin must be set aside for lack of evidence to sustain it.

It was Lowe's duty, under his lease with Chaffin, to have the barley cut. He engaged plaintiff to cut it and agreed to pay him. The work was done, and Lowe owed plaintiff, but in his answer Lowe pleaded a settlement.

Plaintiff's testimony was to the effect that, if Lowe had paid the note, everything would have been all right, but, not having paid it when it was due, he thought he still had a right to enforce his harvester's lien against Chaffin; hence this action.

The court said: He filed this action too late to enforce his harvester's lien against any one, and he never had a cause of action against Chaffin; hence his reasons for ignoring the settlement are not well founded. Having made a settlement with Lowe, and having received pay in part for the harvesting of this crop, and having taken Lowe's note for the balance of it, his action should have been on the note. Plaintiff did not seek to set aside the settlement, nor did he tender back Lowe's note. He still held it at the time of the trial of this case. Since, by the pleadings and the evidence respecting this settlement, there is no controversy between the parties, there is no purpose in having a new trial on this issue.

The judgment of the court below is reversed, with directions to enter judgment for defendants.—299 Pac. Rep. 259.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

P. R. R. 51715 passed thru Snow Hill, Ind., on the evening of July 15, leaking.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester.

P. R. R. 37150 passed thru Stronghurst, Ill., July 4 on the A. T. & S. F. leaking slowly at door post in A end of car on left side of car. Wheat was trickling out above door latch.—Wm. R. Butler.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Forgiveness

Never does the human soul appear so strong as when it foregoes revenge and dares to forgive an injury.—E. H. Chaplin.

Liens on Grain in Oklahoma?

Grain & Feed Journals: What liens are provided for by the laws of Oklahoma against grain for feed, seed and rent?—K. M.

Ans.: Oklahoma has laws giving liens to landlords and threshers but according to the compiled Statutes of Oklahoma by Bunn (1921) no seed lien law.

Sec. 3983 gives a lien for feed, hay, grain, etc., furnished for feeding domestic animals.

The liens of the Federal Government are no doubt protected, so watch your purchases especially from tenants.

Grain Buyer Burdened with Mortgage Collections

Grain & Feed Journals: Is there any law in the state of Kansas that compels one man to do another's work with no pay whatsoever?

I have in mind machine companies that have mortgages from the farmers. They say we are responsible for the mortgaged wheat that the farmer sells to us. And unless their name is on the check with said farmer, we are liable for the money issued to him.

Certain parties here have as high as nine and eleven mortgages on their grain, all first mortgages and each are on a different quarter. We are supposed to keep track of this wheat and put the respective mortgagees' names on the check for the wheat that comes off his particular land. In that case we would have to employ one man to do that and nothing else. The wheat coming into the elevator looks all the same to us. We cannot tell what land it is coming from and still we are responsible for the money if it is mortgaged.

Another thing I wish you would explain is why we are responsible for another man's debts. When he mortgages his wheat, then sells it, he is not selling his wheat but is selling his mortgagees' wheat. If he collects the money for it, he is stealing it from his mortgagee. Why then are we dragged into it and made responsible for another man's sins?

We get absolutely no pay for looking after these mortgages and protecting the machine companies, and still we are responsible for the money that goes out. Is there any way possible to correct this? Could you suggest any way to lighten the load that we now carry?—E. Crandell, buyer for Geo. E. Gano, Dighton, Kan.

Ans.: A mortgage is actually a sale of the property, with a clause providing that mortgagor can keep the property if he pays the sum loaned on it with interest. The trouble arises because the property does not pass from the mortgagor to the possession of the mortgagee at the time the money is loaned. This gives the mortgagor an opportunity to mortgage the same grain twice or to sell it over again to a grain elevator man, if he is a crook and converts the proceeds to his own use without settling with the mortgagee.

The statute was enacted just to prevent such fraud on mortgagees, and, incidentally it shifts the burden on the buyer to beware. The buyer has no remedy, except to shave the price paid for the grain to cover the expense of checking up on mortgages. This is fair to the farmer who is the beneficiary of the law making a recorded chattel mortgage

good against subsequent buyers. The law makes it easier for the grain grower to borrow money on his growing crop on easier terms.

In some counties the grain dealers have lightened the expense by employing a man to look over the mortgages filed at the county seat and keep them informed, all dealers of the county sharing the expense.

Iowa Law on Storing Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the Iowa law as to storing grain in a country elevator. Is it permissible? Is a license required? —E. E. McClannahan, sec'y Farmers Co-operative Co., Mondamin, Ia.

Ans.: It is optional with the grain dealer whether to operate his elevator as a bonded warehouse. He can store grain for others without a license, but he must not call his elevator a "bonded" warehouse unless he has applied to the state railroad commission for, and been granted a bonded license.

Bonding an elevator under the law gives the patrons having grain in store additional security. The law is contained in Chapter 426, Iowa Statutes. For unbonded warehouses, also optional, provision is made in Chapter 427. This is intended for farmers who desire to have their granaries sealed by the state sealer of the county for the purpose of obtaining a loan on the warehouse certificate.

County Agent Exceeding His Powers?

Grain & Feed Journals: Some of our farmer friends here in Logan County think the county adviser has overstepped his mark some. Can the county agent engage in buying and selling?—Chesterville Grain Co., Lincoln, Ill.

Ans.: Congress is the authority that defined county agent work as "The giving or instructions and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges."

The Sec'y of Agriculture in 1922 stated that "It is not a part of the official duties of extension agents to perform for individual farmers or for organizations the actual operations of production, marketing or the various activities necessary to the proper conduct of business or social organizations. They may not engage in commercial activities, manage co-operative business enterprises or act as business agents."

Illinois Landlords' Lien Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: Did Illinois pass a new landlord's lien law this year requiring landlord to notify elevator company about liens on crops, or is the old law still in effect?—G. P. Dikeman, mgr., Co-operative Farmers Ass'n, Rapatee, Ill.

Ans.: The old law gave the landlord a lien but put the burden on the landlord to prove that the grain buyer knew of the lien or ought to have known of it. In case the grain dealer had no knowledge of facts putting him on inquiry the landlord could not recover from the buyer in court.

H. B. 361 provided that the landlord either file his lien with the county recorder or give notice to the grain buyers, just as the amendment to the threshers' lien law provides that the thresherman must give notice. The bill made considerable progress thru the legislature but failed of passage, having been tabled June 16.

The old law is still in effect.

Freight rates on wheat for a distance of 600 miles from the wheat exporting port of Karachi, India, have been reduced by the government until Sept. 14, by 40 per cent. Wharfage charges have been reduced 30 per cent.

Refuse Farm Board "Relief"

The California Wheat Growers is another co-op. which, having one taste of the remedy refuses to come down for a second. It can get none of the last year's members to sign up and has been compelled to cancel its contracts with the Farmers National Grain corporation. Yet the Farmers National Grain corporation—creature of the farm board—maintains rather snooty offices in Los Angeles, at government expense, with a staff of officers ready and willing to buy and sell cooperative grain, and no customers.—*Home Owned Store Magazine*.

Penick & Ford were granted an order of the federal court at Chicago July 16 requiring the Corn Products Refining Co. to account for profits made since 1925 by use of the John M. Widmer process of avoiding pollution of streams in corn starch manufacture.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

July 22-23.—New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 23-24. National Hay Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

H. D. Waters Passes Away

Henry D. Waters, at one time a leader in the grain trade of the port of Buffalo, died June 28, aged 75 years.

The grain business of Buffalo was handled thru the Chamber of Commerce for many years until in 1906 Mr. Waters formed the subsidiary organization known as the Corn Exchange, with himself as president, to control weighing and inspection. He continued as pres. for six years and had been pres. of the Western Elevating Ass'n for 8 years. He retired from active business in 1920.

Surviving are his widow and one son, another son having given his life in the world war.



H. D. Waters, Buffalo, N. Y.
Deceased

Repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act

From address by JAS. E. BOYLE, Professor of Rural Economy, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., before Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act are put into operation by the Farm Board. The Act means therefore just about what the Farm Board wants it to mean, as illustrated by the Board's words and deeds.

Some history of the Farm Board will prove to us once for all whether or not this new law does lead to that bureaucracy and domination so much feared by President Hoover. By history of the Farm Board I mean to include both its words and its deeds.

Looking first at the words of the Farm Board its price forecasts and its advice to farmers, we see some most interesting situations.

First, the Board took the position that wheat prices were too low, and that these low prices were due to the marketing system. The Board staged a big bull campaign urging the farmers to hold their wheat.

Second, about eight months later, the Board reversed itself on the cause of low prices and declared the low prices were due to the production system. The Board now staged a big bear campaign urging farmers to reduce acreage. In fact the Board actually forecast low prices for the next seven wheat crops, that is, up to and including 1937. You will find this gloomy forecast published as "the Board's reasoned judgment," in the first annual report, page 35.

This change of view on the marketing and production systems was an important step in the education of the Board, but it cost the farmers a lot of money, as I shall now show.

The first price forecasting was done by the Board Aug. 3 and Aug. 7, 1929. Wheat was then \$1.34 Chicago, but the Board told the farmers in particular and the world in general that wheat at this price was too cheap. So the farmer began to hold back wheat. By Oct. 26, wheat was down about ten cents. On this date came one of the three major steps taken by the Board. It was a false step, and led to subsequent false steps, just as inflation of the currency breeds new and bigger inflation.

1. Pegging.—It was on this memorable date, Oct. 26, 1929, that the Board announced its first plan to peg wheat prices. Pools, acting as agents of the Board, were to be loaned public funds "without limit" and at low interest rates, for the purchase and withholding from the market of vast stocks of wheat. This quasi-corner was expected to raise prices.

In starting this price pegging operation, the Board announced its reasons as follows:

"The Board believes . . . the present prevailing prices for wheat are too low. The Board believes that the unsatisfactory price level is chiefly due to the rapid or disorderly movement which is putting a large part of the year's supply of wheat on the market within a short time . . ."

"The Board also believes that the remedy lies in more orderly marketing. In order to assist wheat farmers to hold back their wheat . . . the Board proposes to loan to wheat cooperatives . . ."

But as you recall, the price did not stay pegged. World conditions of supply and demand have a habit of always overriding all artificial schemes to fix prices, peg prices, or valorize agricultural commodities. So history repeated itself. Wheat prices worked steadily downward, finally going below the dollar mark. During all this period of price pegging, lasting roughly four months, farmers as individuals were advised to hold back their wheat for the higher prices in the spring. There are literally thousands of cases of famers who took this official advice from Washington, did hold back their wheat, and who did lose thereby at least fifty cents a bushel. In the aggregate this advice cost the farmers many millions of dollars.

Wrong 100 Per Cent.—I may say in passing that every major price forecast of wheat and cotton made by the Farm Board proved to be 100% wrong. But the Board did not learn by its mistakes. The mistake of pegging prices taught the Farm Board nothing. In fact this mistake led to a still bigger one, Valorization.

2. Valorization.—It was on February 11,

1930, that another important announcement of the Board was made, showing it had decided on the next false step, namely, valorization of wheat, thru an agency misnamed a stabilization corporation. The Board announced that the losses from valorization would be shifted to the U. S. treasury. Valorization of wheat, like valorization of coffee, was to be accomplished by buying large stocks of the cash commodity and withholding them from the market, and by entering the futures market and making large purchases there also. At the very moment when Brazil was abandoning her coffee valorization as a demonstrated failure, our Farm Board was beginning the foredoomed experiment of valorizing wheat.

The Board's words at this time show its own misgiving as well as its miscalculations. It called valorization an emergency measure, to meet the crisis on the stock exchange and other depressed conditions. The chairman of the Board, in his announcement spoke of

" . . . Performing a service of inestimable value which assures our tiding over to an unprecedented rapidity of recovery . . ." and, again, in the same announcement (Feb. 25, 1930) he spoke of the "swift recovery." In the light of recent financial history we see these words about "swift recovery" were contrary to the facts.

Both the words of the Farm Board and the deeds of the Farm Board on the two subjects of price pegging and valorization proved to be very costly mistakes. They were costly mistakes to the farmer who lost money by holding back his grain; they were costly to the grain dealers and flour millers who had substantial investments in the industry. On page 34 of its first annual report the Farm Board declares that it saw, very early in its career that no important valorization efforts could succeed, except temporarily, unless farmers reduced the supply of wheat.

The advice of the Farm Board to the wheat farmers to make a blanket reduction in wheat acreage I will not discuss, further than to say that many wheat farmers cannot dismantle their plant and quit wheat growing, any more than a factory owner can dismantle his plant and shift to something else. The Farm Board did not suggest profitable alternatives to wheat culture.

The advice of the Farm Board on valorization, like its advice on price pegging and on holding back wheat, proved to be a failure in stopping the decline in wheat prices. So after a few weeks of experimentation and failure, the Farm Board found itself hustled into the still greater blunder of cornering the wheat market.

3. Corner the Market.—The famous wheat corner of May, 1930 was engineered by the Farm Board and carried out by the use of public funds. The first annual report of the Farm Board speaks of this episode in very naive terms. Says the Farm Board:

"Purchases in the cash market alone are inadequate to sustain prices and do great injury to legitimate operations in the option market by throwing cash prices out of line with futures . . ."

"Transactions in the futures market having been entered upon, there is no good place to stop, even within the limits of a single crop-marketing period."

The Farm Board thru its agencies, in engineering the May, 1930 corner entered the futures market by buying large quantities of May wheat in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Duluth. Soon the volume of purchases was so great as to constitute corners, especially in Chicago.

Much of this cornered wheat had already moved into the East and South for purposes of consumption, and was therefore out of position as far as Chicago delivery was concerned. It was not feasible to pay freight back to Chicago, and to congest the railroads and the terminals with this wheat. The grain trade was nervous at the impending crisis. At this juncture the Farm Board made private adjustments with many wheat owners by taking delivery of this out-of-position wheat wherever it was located.

In this way a debacle was averted, but as a result, the Farm Board found itself in possession of over 60,000,000 bus. of the 1929 crop of wheat. Moreover, the 1930 crop was

almost ready to start to market. To make matters worse, the 1930 crop in both the United States and Canada was much larger than the 1929 crop. The commercial stocks of wheat on May 1, 1930 in both the United States and Canada were far the largest on record up to that time, thanks to the holding policies of both the Wheat Pool and the Farm Board. These stocks were 191,900,000 in the U. S., 174,400,000 in Canada, or a total of 366,300,000 bushels. This is half enough wheat to supply the world's export needs for a year.

The 1931 May Corner.—As the Farm Board naively remarked, "Transactions in the futures market having been entered upon, there is no good place to stop." So the Board found it necessary to enter the December, 1930 futures market, and then the May, 1931 futures market. It is interesting to remember that while the May, 1930, corner was on the way the Board announced that no purchases of the new 1930 cash would be made. But the Board changed its mind, because prices continued to decline.

Almost exactly the reverse of this situation occurred in May and June, 1931. I may say in passing, the Farm Board announced that it would purchase wheat in June, 1931, and then suddenly changed its mind and said it would not purchase June wheat. Since this event happened less than three weeks ago, it is still fresh in your minds, also the drop of ten or twelve cents in price which was occasioned thereby.

But to go back to the May, 1931, corner. On May 1, 1931, the commercial stocks of wheat in the United States were 242,000,000 bushels, far and away the largest for that date in the history of America. The Canadian stocks were also large, thanks to the Pool's holding policy, 174,400,000 bushels. The combined stock of the U. S. and Canada amounted to over 399,000,000 bushels, or more than six-months supply for total world export demand. These huge stocks had been accumulated and held off the market by the use of government credit in both countries. The private grain trade would have had neither the desire nor the finances to pile up such huge stocks of wheat. No wonder world prices declined.

Returning once more to the May, 1931, corner, I remind you of how the Board pegged the Chicago May future first at seventy-seven cents and then at eighty-one cents a bushel. As a result of complete government domination of the futures market, Farm Board agencies brought about an effective corner of the market. When the contracts came due, the government agencies took delivery and paid cash for the wheat. In this way approximately 250,000,000 bus. of cash wheat were accumulated by the Board.

Meantime the Board was making a frantic effort to get rid of that part of the 60,000,000 bu. carryover from the 1929 crop which was out of position. The exact amount sold has been kept a secret, but it is estimated at 35,000,000 bus. I am informed that the price received at seaboard was 57 cents, which is equivalent to 43 cents Chicago. While the Board was selling on the Chicago basis of 43 cents it was buying in Chicago at 86 cents. How much money is saved, I may ask in passing, by buying wheat at 86 cents and selling it at 43? This out-of-position wheat already had a carrying charge against it for some 12 months at 1½ cents per bushel per month, or 18 cents. So the sale netted the Board only 25 cents a bushel. Much of this wheat had been bought above a dollar a bushel. But strange to say, the Farmers National Grain Corporation reported a net profit for the year over \$665,000. Here is one case where the taxpayer is entitled to have more light on the bookkeeping methods of these two government agencies, the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. They are both under one manager. Diversion of losses from the National Grain Corporation to the Grain Stabilization Corporation permits one agency to show profits instead of losses, by the simple process of shifting the losses to the other Corporation. It is a wrong to the taxpayer for any Government agency to have the opportunity to conceal the truth as to the profits and losses on its own operations.

I see only one answer to this serious problem, and that is, Repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act. There must be no half-way house or compromise in this matter. Repeal is needed. Where \$500,000,000 is at stake, and all the hundreds of new and remunerative jobs created thereunder, it is going to be a supremely difficult task to repeal this law. But it can be done. If this law is not repealed, then we may expect an increase in the powers of the Bureaucracy and Domination which have already stifled our export trade, increased our surpluses at home and lowered our prices.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Long for Sane Market Conditions

Grain & Feed Journals: Have just read the first item in your Journal of the 8th, saying:

"If you hauled a load of 67-pound wheat to market and were offered 35c for it, what would you say about the Farm Board?"

And what do you suppose we are saying about the Farm Board when the car gets into the Kansas City market and sells for 43c, showing us a net loss of \$60.00 on a car? We are bidding 25c for wheat this morning (July 13).

When our honored politicians get through with their foolishness and repeal the silly law which is creating such havoc we will all get back nearer to sanity. May God speed the day.—Bossemeyer Bros., by E. Bossemeyer, Jr., Superior, Nebr.

Relieve Railroads of Burden of Regulation

Grain & Feed Journals: I heartily agree with the railroads asking for a 15 per cent increase in their rates that they need an increase; in fact, I would think it advisable to take off all restrictions and let them increase their rates whenever they deem it necessary, thereby doing away with the necessary expense of having these hearings and perhaps help them to keep their rates down where they can come somewhere near meeting the competition of progress which they are having to meet on every side now and will continue to have if they are to stay in business.

With their slow, old-fashioned methods of transporting freight and passengers, it's going to be a hard struggle. The same old saying in the past is yet true: Necessity is the mother of invention—and if they get their rates too high the public will find a better and cheaper way to move both freight and passengers.—J. R. McMahon, Rapid City, S. D.

Demands Government Get Out of Business

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: In your July 8th number you ask for suggestions as to how the Farm Board Holdings should be disposed of. I don't think it would help matters much to dispose of it and let the Farm Board still be in business, as we don't know what their next blunder might be. I believe the most important topic of the day should be to get the Government out of competition with private business. The constitution should be amended so as to prevent the Government from using the taxpayers' money to destroy any group of business, or to enter into the buying or selling of any commodity, or in any way subsidizing any line of endeavor. The proper way, I think, would be to go direct to the people in a referendum as you can't get anything thru a bunch of politicians. Right now, while everybody is demanding a change, is a good time to work on this.

Once the Government is barred from dealing in merchandise, then the Farm Board holdings should be disposed of as quickly as possible, say within thirty days. The effect on the market would be severe while it was being disposed of, but the quicker it is

over, the quicker we would get out of this depression.—S. A. Marshall, Route 9, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Farm Board to Blame Not Short Sellers

Editor Grain Dealers Journal: About the silliest statement to come from a most highly honored and respected citizen, is the one recently purported to come from Pres. Hoover in which he is reported to have said that "speculators are selling the grain market short, which is thus causing depressed prices." Such a ridiculous statement will classify Pres. Hoover with others of less grain marketing experience like Stone, Legge, Sec'y Hyde, McKelvie, Brookhart, Huff, Simpson, who enjoy parading as the "dear friends of the down-trodden farmer," and making strenuous efforts to rebuild their broken political fences.

"Speculators" were never known to sell "short" when prices are away down below the lowest level ever known before. What few speculators are left, are always on the buying side under such extraordinary conditions. The "speculators" are the ones to whom the "hedgers" sell, but they have been so badly knocked out, that not enough are left to absorb the heavy hedging sales,—consequently the market slowly sinks to lower levels because of lack of support.

If the Farm Board aggregation were honest enough, and courageous enough, to admit the REAL FIRST CAUSE of all the past two years of financial depression, they need go no further back than to the Special Congress of 1929, which passed two of the most vicious and designing bills ever enacted by an intelligent Congress, which, at that time, substituted and injected political expediency instead good common horse sense, the disastrous effect of which could only naturally follow as the inevitable consequence of causing all important foreign nations with whom we trade to inaugurate the most gigantic boycott against the United States the World has ever witnessed, and which has directly brought on the world's greatest financial depression. And all this at a time when crops are abundant.

Really the first instigator of all this trouble is the farm agitator with his constant cry of "Farm Relief! Farm Relief!" put up so vigorously that all cross-road politicians seized the cudgel and went forth to battle having total disregard of international economic chaos sure to follow such procedure.

But the thing is here, the calamity is upon us, now the big question is, How to get rid of it. The Farm Board has no supporters except its own office holders who are drawing good salaries, but there remains one, and only one solution, and that is to put the Agricultural Marketing Act with its Farm Board and the Stabilized Wheat into a boat and steer it out to the middle of the widest sea and sink it so deep that it can never come to shore again. Perhaps then we can work slowly back to normal, but there can be no hope so long as that obnoxious Act is on the statute books permitting the Government to use unlimited funds from the Public Treasury with the evident purpose and intent to interfere with and break down legiti-

mate business enterprises of a host of its most loyal and patriotic citizens.—E. M. Flickinger, Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Short Selling" Cry a Smoke Screen

Grain & Feed Journals: It is reported that Pres. Hoover has made the statement that short selling of wheat by speculators on the Chicago Board of Trade was responsible for the decline in wheat prices during the past two weeks. With due respect to the president it is our opinion that the president was prompted in making the above statement in order to protect his federal Farm Board from further criticism from heads of farm organizations and his political supporters as they have demanded of the Farm Board that they withdraw from the market any part of their vast holdings of wheat amounting to at least 225 million bushels. Who owns this wheat? The tax payers of the country. Do these supermen think they have the right to ignore the prayer of the producers and business men of the country who have been taxed to maintain the board and its subsidiaries and furnish the means to purchase the grain?—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Topeka, Kan.

Carrying Charges Eating Up Farm Board's Surplus

Grain & Feed Journals: The Farm Board's declaration that it will sell not to exceed 5,000,000 bus. of wheat per month during this crop year reminds us of one of the local German farmers.

Herman was quite a hog feeder. One year along came a complete corn crop failure. Herman had 22 pigs and nothing to feed them. So he sold a few hogs and bought corn to feed the others.

One of the townsmen was visiting Herman the following spring.

"Come out to my pig pen, Jake," said Herman. "I want to show you my hogs."

At the pig pen one fat and prosperous looking hog answered Herman's familiar "hooie."

"That is a mighty fine looking hog," said Jake. "But where are the rest of them? You had 22 last fall."

"That is all there is," moaned Herman. "I kept selling hogs to buy corn for those that remained all winter and this one hog has eaten up the other 21."—O. G. Hamm, Holton, Kan.

Grain Exchange Thoroughly Vindicated

Grain & Feed Journals: It is doubtful if the wheat market ever had to contend with a more discouraging combination of circumstances than that with which it was confronted July 14, or if the worth of the present system of trading on the grain exchanges was ever more thoroughly vindicated. The fact that the market could absorb an almost unprecedented volume of hedging sales and withstand a multitude of other depressing influences, with the loss of only 2 cents in prices, was a remarkable accomplishment and should convince any fair-minded person that the exchanges perform an indispensable service. As a matter of fact, proof of this has been furnished right along and particularly during the past three weeks when the railroads were moving a veritable mountain of wheat. It is probable that the aggregate loadings of the large railroad systems within the last three weeks was close to 50,000 cars. What other conceivable system of grain marketing than the one now in use could have survived this terrific bombardment in the face of one of the lightest speculative trades ever known?—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, Chicago.

Michigan Dealers Meet and Object to Travel Mills and Routing Tariffs

The 30th annual convention of The Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Dealers Ass'n was held July 17 at the Hotel Durant, Flint.

The morning was given over to registration and visiting among dealers in the hotel lobby. Some 60 dealers, many with their wives and families, arrived in time for luncheon which was served in the ball room where the Cotton Club Orchestra entertained during the meal.

LESTER GREEN, Flint, was the able chairman and toastmaster of the luncheon. Before being seated, Rev. John E. Zoller of Flint asked the blessing.

W. W. BLACKNEY, president of the Flint Board of Commerce, welcomed the delegates to Flint and Jos. Fruthey, Saginaw, read a response for A. L. Riedel, Saginaw, who was unable to attend.

LEE M. SWIFT, Lansing, had for his subject, "How to Buy Grain at a Profit," and it appeared for a time that it would be necessary to call in Alex Legge and the Farm Board to help him out, but he got away from the humorous vein and cautioned the dealers against overbidding, which he said was started by the mills paying carlot prices for wagon wheat. He expected the margin this year to be 5 cents, which means that dealers must buy strictly on grade and enforce the Tri-State discounts.

PRESIDENT FRED ZINN, Battle Creek, read the report of the Board of Directors from which we quote the following:

Report of the Board of Directors

The year just passed will probably go down in the history of the grain and feed trade in Michigan as one of the most difficult ever faced.

THE MOST SERIOUS OBSTACLE to good business has, of course, been the reduced purchasing power of the farmer. It is obvious that with the lowest prices for farm products within the memory of most of us, the farmer's purchases would be correspondingly restricted, and that the grain and feed dealer, who is entirely dependent on the farmer, would suffer along with him. But on the whole, grain and feed dealers in Michigan have not tried to dodge the issue. They have met the facts squarely and in the main have adjusted their business to these new conditions.

ALL DOWNS; NO UPS: Another factor peculiar to 1930-1931 conditions has been steadily declining markets, not only on the products that the grain dealer buys from the farmer, but as well, on almost every item that he sells. The grain man is accustomed to market ups and downs, but nearly two years of steady downs with practically no ups, have been a new and painful experience to all of us.

I believe this year's experiences have taught us a lesson of more value than any of us realize. In the previous five years all of us, the feed manufacturer, distributor and the grain dealer have gotten into the bad habit of looking to our speculative profits as a part of our operating profit and depending on them as a source of income. But we have all learned at some cost that speculative profits are not dependable, and that after all our only safe, assured source of income is manufacturing or our merchandising profit.

MERCHANDISING METHODS on feeds and other commodities sold by the members of this association have undergone a radical change in the last twelve months. Large scale purchases are decreasing and more attention than ever before is being paid to the ratio between the monthly sales and the inventory. Methods of buying that have been in effect as far back as we can remember have had to be replaced by newer methods, affording a more rapid turnover.

CASH SELLING, which has been consistently advocated by this ass'n for the last three years, has proven to be the salvation for those feed and grain dealers who have adopted it. It is almost a physical impossibility for a farmer to pay off, with forty cent wheat and a dollar-a-hundred milk accounts which were contracted in times of dollar wheat and three dollar milk. The dealer who has stuck consistently to the cash selling policy for the last two years is in an

extremely fortunate position compared with his neighbor who has felt that the extension of credit is a necessary part of the feed business. No matter how well he may be financed, the dealer who tried to perform the functions of a banker and supply his customers with capital as well as feed, has had many sleepless nights and is going to have many more.

Most of the large fortunes in this country had their beginnings in periods of stress like the present. No tremendous fortunes are going to be made in the feed and grain business, either now or later, but the present presents a far better opportunity for development than did 1927-1929. Then we were riding for a fall, now we have our feet on solid ground.

BY NATURE I am a chronic pessimist, always expecting the worst to happen and seldom being disappointed. But I don't mind telling you that right now I feel more optimistic about the future of the feed and grain business than I have any of the last seven years. To prove that this is not idle talk I might add that our company has done more expanding in the last six months than in the previous five years, and that in the current month we have contracted for more construction and machinery and have leased more additional space than at any time since we have been in business.

I am not advocating in general an increase of overhead but I do sincerely believe that there is no better time than the present for the feed and grain dealer to install new and improved equipment and to take on such additional lines as will increase his volume of business.

I would like to be able to point with pride to the accomplishment of the Michigan Hay, Grain and Feed Ass'n for the last year, but frankness compels me to say that all of us have been so much concerned with our own individual businesses that we have not devoted to the Ass'n matters the time or effort that they deserved.

Chairman Wallace of the Transportation Committee, who is Traffic Manager for the Kellogg Co., represented the Ass'n at least a half dozen important meetings in Chicago and Detroit. It is very largely due to his efforts that stop-over privileges on bulk cars have been retained instead of being cancelled, as was proposed by the railroads.

His work in connection with the 17,000 cases has also been outstanding. This decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, while superficially affecting only the larger units, would have wrought havoc with the entire grain, feed and milling industry.

I want also at this time to commend Secretary Hubbard for his untiring efforts in behalf of this Ass'n.

I do not believe that feed and grain dealers in Michigan need to have serious fears for the future of the industry as long as they continue to face facts squarely and meet new issues that may arise with the same spirit they have met those in the past.

Secretary Hubbard's Annual Report

Secy. T. J. Hubbard, Lansing, presented his annual report from which we take the following:

All know that during the past twelve months everyone engaged in the elevator and milling business, or in the operation of feed stores, has battled with conditions and problems never before experienced in this state, and it is my belief that had not most of you adopted the cash basis for retail sales during the spring of 1930, many would not have been able to survive the ordeal we have passed through since our last annual convention.

With prices on all farm produce showing an almost steady decline in value it has been a hard proposition for buyers to protect their purchases with sales at even a small profit. As a result, the balance sheet as of July 1st last showed in the red with many of you. However, there is now just reason for all of us to feel optimistic as to the future of your business. Divine Providence has blessed us with bountiful crops in this state, and if we have anything like normal weather conditions between now and harvest, there is going to be a large volume of grain, hay, beans and other farm produce for you to handle. While present values of farm crops are the lowest for many years, the increase in yields will help in a measure to make up for the loss in price.

WHEN YOU STOP to consider that as of

July 1st there were in this state approximately 1,500,000 head of cattle, 250,000 hogs, 200,000 horses and 6,000 mules, 800,000 sheep and lambs and between 15 and 16 millions of poultry, you can see that a large amount of our grain and hay crops will be consumed within the boundaries of our state. This means that all of you who have feed grinders and mixers are going to have plenty to do when the movement of the new grain crops gets under full swing. It may also be a surprise to some of you, but nevertheless it is a fact that the records of the veterinary department of the Michigan Dept. of Agri. show that since July 1, 1930, better than ten thousand head of horses have been brought into this state and sold, and more are coming in every week, which means that horses are replacing the tractor on Michigan farms, with a lower operating cost and the elimination of repairs and depreciation.

IN SERVICE RENDERED our members during the past fiscal year, our Transportation committee has been the most active. In February of this year your secretary received advice of a movement started by the railroads of the Central Freight Ass'n to stop the shipment of goods to one destination where the consignee was to be advised at another. They also during the same month tried to make a rule which would prevent the stopping in transit of all carload shipments of bulk freight for partial loading or unloading. Your Secretary immediately filed protests against the proposed changes also arranged for the Chairman of our Committee to attend hearings held in Chicago and do likewise. As a result we, with the co-operation of the grain dealer ass'ns of adjoining states, were successful in getting the railroads to permit the billing of freight to one destination with consignee to be notified at another, and on the second change in rules proposed, got the railroads to insert an amendment, permitting the stopping of cars of bulk grain in transit for loading or partial unloading. Either of these proposed changes would have worked a hardship on our members, especially the second, which if we had not secured the amendment would have prevented you splitting a car of corn, oats or other grain with your neighbor, also would have prevented you and your neighbor loading out cars of grain together.

Recently the railroads of the Central Freight Ass'n started another move under which they would specify the routing you would use when billing out your shipments. The grain dealers' ass'ns of the states of Ohio and Indiana at their conventions held recently filed protests against this action.

During the past year your Secretary assisted in the adjustment of three disputes between members of our Ass'n or members and non-members and in each instance, was suc-



Director and Former Pres., Fred K. Zinn,
Battle Creek, Mich.

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cessful in bringing about a satisfactory settlement without the necessity of arbitration. We have continued issuing bulletins to our members, only when there was something important to bring to their attention, thus enabling us to conserve our resources, which was necessary because of the reduction in our membership.

MEMBERSHIP: I am glad to report that we held our own during the past fiscal year, which was more trying to all ass'ns than the previous one. During the past twelve months we added to our roster seventeen new members but lost a like number through ten resignations, mostly of non-resident members, three of whom went out of business and four of whom were expelled for nonpayment of dues. As of July 1st this year, our members who had not paid their dues for the past year, totaled only five, with the amount owing the ass'n \$40. All of which I expect will be paid within 60 days.

RECOMMENDATIONS for the coming year:

First: Handle your business on a strictly cash basis. Custom makes it necessary for you to pay cash to the producer for all farm produce purchased therefore you are within your rights and using only good sound business sense in demanding cash or its equivalent for all goods you sell.

Second: See that all farm produce purchased is worth the price you pay for it, remembering at all times that old adage that an article well bought is half sold, and do not at any time through selfish motives, antagonize your neighbor by boosting your buying prices beyond the fair basis or by cutting your selling prices below market values. You are entitled to a reasonable margin of profit from your investment in buildings and equipment, get it, and permit your neighbor to do so.

Third: Attend every district ass'n meeting held in your locality and take an active part in them. Discuss your problems at these meetings and thus help to make them both interesting and profitable to yourself and others. Much good can be accomplished by frank discussions at meetings of this kind, and the officers of our State Ass'n stand ready at all times to co-operate in every way possible to make such meetings a success.

Fourth: We want the help of all in making our State Ass'n of Grain, Feed and Hay Dealers, bigger and better. If you are not now a member we want you with us and hope you will file an application for membership immediately and help us in the work to be done for the industry of which you are a part.

If you are now a member there are many ways in which you can assist the new officers and directors during the coming year to render service to the membership. If you are asked by the newly elected President to serve on one of his committees, accept the appointment and render the service expected of you, as only by such co-operation can we expect to accomplish the tasks which are before us. Pay your dues promptly and do not make it necessary for your secretary to write two or three letters to secure your check. Our operating revenue comes from the dues you pay and we must have the funds to meet our expenses.

PRESIDENT ZINN appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: H. R. White, Scotts; Eugene Wallace, Battle Creek; W. I. Biles, Saginaw; Jos. Fruthey, Saginaw.

AUDITING: Ray Smith, Lake Odessa; Bard Pomeroy, Middleton; Mrs. G. W. Flaherty, Charlotte.

NOMINATIONS: R. E. Ward, Jackson; Ray Kent, Reed City; L. M. Swift, Lansing; C. E. Noyes, Jackson; Guy H. Rowell, Yale.

RUSSELL E. WARD, Jackson, talking on "The Advantages and Possibilities of District Associations," stated that success in the grain business was dependant upon a possession of knowledge and use of judgment. The latter, he said, might be god given, but knowledge must be gained from experiences of one's self and others, and that nothing offers a better medium for learning the experiences of others than the local group meetings.

HOWARD CLINE, attorney of Flint, gave a very able talk on "Hazards of Buying Mortgaged Farm Crops," which resulted in a general discussion of the subject. On the motion of W. I. Biles, Saginaw, Presi-

dent Fred Zinn appointed a committee of W. I. Biles, Saginaw; Howard Cline, Flint; and Frank Howlin, Owosso; to report on the advisability of seeking legislative relief on the buying of mortgaged grain.

W. G. GEAGLEY, Chief Analyst, Michigan Department of Agriculture, Lansing, in discussing "Michigan Feed Laws and the Dealer," stated that as formulas became more complicated and commercial feeds were distributed over wider areas, the development of uniform feed laws became necessary to protect the industry from itself as well as a protection to the farmer and feeder. He outlined the operation of the Michigan laws. He said that the practice of manufacturers listing as high as 30 ingredients in a feed many of which were in such small proportion that the feeding results were disappointing would necessitate a law limiting the listing of any ingredients at 5 per cent.

C. E. NOYES, Jackson, read hay crop reports which in general reflected large crops and low prices for alfalfa, timothy, and clover and expressed belief that the crop must be handled on a small margin.

L. E. MARSHALL addressed the dealers on the Present Grain Situation. He is quoted elsewhere in this number.

W. I. BILES of the committee on Buying Mortgaged Grain, reported that inasmuch as nothing could be done before the regular 1933 session of the legislature they recommended that a committee be appointed to work out a plan to present to the legislature at that session.

The report of the auditing committee showed a balance of \$103.48.

The following Resolutions were presented and adopted:

Against Feed Mill Makers Who Sell Itinerants

WHEREAS, certain manufacturers of feed grinding equipment, whose success in the past has been due to patronage of the owners and operators of established feed milling properties are promoting the sale of portable or so-called itinerant feed mills mounted on trucks to grind feed at the customers premises, and

Whereas, such practice will eventually impair or destroy the business of the established feed mill, and

Whereas, it has been definitely established that adequate and complete grinding and mixing service cannot be rendered to the feed user by such method, be it

Resolved that the members of this association in convention assembled are urged to refuse to purchase any feed mill equipment from any manufacturer who promotes the sale or use of the itinerant feed mill, and that the secretary be instructed to send copies of this resolution to all manufacturers of feed mills.

Protest Central Freight Ass'n Routing Tariff

WHEREAS, we note with considerable concern the issuance by the carriers of the Central Freight Ass'n routing tariffs to cover all shipments from and to points in Central Freight Ass'n and the possibility that routing tariffs may supplant those of Agent Jones to Trunk Line territory.

This will create a hardship on shippers of grain, live stock, farm products, and mill products whether at country stations or at transit or reconsignment points, therefore be it

Resolved we ask our Transportation Committee to protest against carriers adopting routing covering the movement from point of origin to final destination, but instead have tariffs read, that the rates apply via all routes made by use of the lines of the carriers parties to the tariff, except that when rates published by carriers, the more circuitous of two available routes of the carrier would have resulted in violations of the long and short haul provision of section four (4) of the interstate commerce act.

A motion was presented by Eugene Wallace, Battle Creek, and passed that a letter be sent E. Morris of the Central Freight Ass'n protesting against the routing tariffs.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED for the following year were President, Gus Naarotzke, Sebewaing; First Vice Pres., Tom

Hyslop, Ovid; Second Vice Pres., Harry D. Gates, Jackson; Sec'y-Treas., Tracy Hubbard, Lansing; Directors, two years, Bert Teeple, Minden City; Guy Rowell, Yale; one year, Fred Zinn, Battle Creek.

Flint Sparks

L. L. La Budde came from Milwaukee. Sherman Hart and J. O. Longsworth came from Hicksville, Ohio.

F. J. Bradford and Geo. Green represented Arcady Farms Mfg. Co.

SUPPLY trade representatives included F. J. Hollands, E. J. Eshenbaugh, A. Bader and E. B. Flack.

MICHIGAN shippers in attendance included H. R. White, E. R. White, Scotts; W. H. Marshall, Grand Blanc; Ralph Webster, North Branch; E. Judson, Durant; R. Kent, Reed City; John Dell, Woodland; O. J. McNaughton, Mulliken; Theo. Lenon, Sanford; C. E. Noyes, R. E. Ward, Harry Gates, Jackson; Joe Fruthey, W. I. Biles, Saginaw; Glen A. Mills, C. E. Noyes, Frank Howlin, L. W. Todd, Owosso; Guy Rowell, Lee D. Belles, Wm. McMahan, Yale; B. H. Ellis, Byron; L. E. Marshall, L. M. Swift, Lansing; S. O. Downer, L. D. Cline, Birch Run; James O'Mara, St. Clair; George Smith, Woodbury; B. A. Pomeroy, Middleton; R. C. Smith, Lake Odessa; Gus Marotzke, Sebewaing; S. E. Bloomer, St. Johns; S. M. Kerby, Corunna; Fred Zinn, E. Wallace, Battle Creek; Wm. Reed, Ann Arbor; Tom Hyslop, Ovid; Bert Teeple, Minden City; Mrs. G. W. Flaherty, Charlotte.

Relief for farmers is needed in Japan more than in the United States. The rice crop was bigger than ever and is selling below the cost of production. The farmers are in debt \$2,400,000,000.00 on which they are paying interest at the rate of 10 per cent.

Disappearing Markets

Under the skillful direction of the federal farm board, markets for American wheat and flour showed further disappearing tendency for the 11 months of 1930-31 season.

Official figures indicate a shrinkage in wheat shipments of approximately 20 per cent, and flour shipments another 10 per cent.

Give the farm board another couple of years to operate, and it will completely destroy foreign markets for wheat and flour from this country.—*Commercial Review*.

Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Against Government Market Report

At the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Ass'n held at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 13, a resolution was adopted against the methods of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in publishing the weekly bean review issued by the hay, feed and seed division.

The following schedule of storage charges was approved: Two per cent natural shrinkage (no shrinkage charge if beans are disposed of in 30 days).

2c per bag per month storage charge from date of receipt to Apr. 1.

3c per bag per month storage charge from Apr. 1 to July 1, the latter to be the final date upon which to issue a warehouse receipt, it being optional with the warehouseman as to whether he desired to carry the beans longer than July 1.

It was voted that commission should not exceed 20c for buying and cleaning and 10c for buying in the dirt.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., G. G. Wilson; vice pres., Neal Jenson; treas., J. W. Conley, and directors, M. C. Dolan, M. J. Gleason and H. W. Young.

Member Elevators Forced to Sell Thru Illinois Farm Board Subsidiary

The Illinois Grain Corporation, a subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and the Federal Farm Board, has had a crew of solicitors working hard to tie up the farmers elevators of the state and impale them on a new spit.

Oral statements made by the representatives at meetings to interest the local elevators in the Illinois Grain Corporation are free and easy, and lead the directors of the farmers' elevators to believe the Pool does not care much for a contract but desires only a little co-operation. However, before any business passes to the credit of the local company the contract is always produced for signature. Irrespective of the glittering promises made by the promoters the objectionable clauses are in the contract, and, once signed, the local company must comply with the restrictions on sales of its grain.

The contracts have been modified from time to time, but the latest edition, contains the two following paragraphs in section 3:

(b) That in shipping grain on consignment the member company shall consign to the Illinois Corporation, or its marketing agency, substantially the same proportion of its total consignments, during any contract year as it sells to Illinois Corporation or its marketing agency, of its "on track" or "to arrive" sales. Provided, however, that in no event shall the member company be obligated to consign more than 75 per cent of its consigned shipments to the Illinois Corporation or its marketing agency.

(a) That member company shall have the right to solicit and receive bids from and make offers to, any and all persons, firms or corporations, for the marketing of its grain; provided, however, when offering grain for sale, member company shall first offer such lot grain to the Illinois Corporation, or its marketing agency.

A close study of these clauses reveals that no matter how unsatisfactory the prices or results obtained by dealing with the Illinois Corporation the member must give the

Illinois Corporation its business under the first paragraph of section 3, which reads:

Member company agrees that all grain marketed by it, which Illinois Corporation, or its marketing agency, is able to market at a price and terms equal to that which member company may obtain elsewhere, shall be marketed thru Illinois Corporation, or its marketing agency.

On a competitive basis there will be no profit to the Illinois Corporation on bids or "to arrive" business unless its cost of operation is less than competitors' cost of doing business. Competition in the terminal markets is so fierce that there is no profit, only a return of the expense of operation, so that the foregoing clauses have been cunningly drawn to guarantee that what the Illinois Corporation loses by paying as much as competing offers for grain it can recoup on the consignments that member companies are forced to make. All the Illinois Corporation can receive for itself will be the commission out of which to pay dividends to members. It is a question whether member companies will receive more for their grain when consigned to the Illinois Corporation, as the price realized depends on the energy of the salesman. The important difference is that the regular grain receiver must exert himself in order to retain the patronage of the shipper, whereas the salesman of the Illinois Corporation will know that the consignments are bound to come anyway, as the member company can not cancel the arrangement until a year has expired.

Managers of farmers' elevators will encounter delay and increased bills for phoning and writing the duplicate offers made necessary by the agreement. This delay sometimes will lose a sale, and some buyers may cut out the farmers' elevators tied with the agreement on account of slow response to bids, all of which will react unfavorably on the profits of the local farmers' elevator company.

With the unfortunate financial fiasco of

the Rural Grain Co. fresh in mind it is strange that directors of country elevator companies can be deluded into entrusting the marketing of their grain to a new gang of incompetents.

Farm Bureau Must Pay Taxes on Merchandise

BY GEO. H. WATSON

Alabama milling interests, feed merchants and brokers who lost their fight to legislate the Farm Bureau out of business of selling feedstuffs through its county farm demonstration agents were deeply interested in a ruling by the attorney general recently holding stocks of merchandise carried by the Farm Bureau in the state are subject to taxation.

For some time millers, wholesalers and retailers of feed protested the practice of the Farm Bureau purchasing its supplies from outside the state and then selling them tax free in competition with tax paying merchants. The new ruling means that the Bureau will not have the tax exemption formerly enjoyed, but it can use state paid county agents to manage the local stocks of goods. Milling interests claim that this practice is manifestly unfair, but the "Farm bloc" was so strong it killed a bill in legislature defining duties of demonstration agents.

According to records the Farm Bureau buys feeds from a Chicago concern and uses a secret formula. Alabama mills are not asked to submit bids.

400,000-Bu. Storage Annex ERECTED in 42 Days

During the progress of building a grain storage annex at a nearby city, under construction by Burrell Engineering & Construction Company, members of the Union Equity Co-operative Exchange, of Enid, Okla., visited the work, and were so favorably impressed, that they called the contractor in to bid on their proposed 400,000-bus. storage addition and the contract was awarded to the Burrell Company May 18.

Excavation was started May 21, but on account of a heavy rain was stopped and resumed May 25. Equipment was received on the job and unloaded May 23, and the first car of reinforcing steel was received May 25.

May 29, eleven days after contract was awarded, the first concrete was poured, concrete work proceeding continuously, until June 24.

The contract provided that new storage unit should be ready to receive grain July 14, but due to concentrated effort by the contractors' office and the superintendent in charge of the work grain was received June 30, being just two weeks ahead of time, which was much appreciated by the Union Equity Co-operative Exchange, and its officers.

Due to causes beyond the contractors' control, the time for erecting this annex was 42 days, five days of which were lost on account of weather and waiting for machinery.

The building consists of ten circular bins and twelve interspace bins, 124 ft. 6 in. high with Burrell full daylight basement. The equipment consisted of two 26-in. belt conveyors, one 10,000-bus. leg and one employees elevator. Provision is made to spout grain from new elevator to old and vice versa.

The concrete bin walls for a height of 124 ft. 6 in. from the foundation mat to underside of roof were poured in 8½ days, or at an average of fourteen feet per day, which is claimed to be a record for this type of construction.



New 400,000-bu. Concrete Storage Annex of Equity Co-operative Exchange at Enid, Okla.

Laughter

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.—Lamb.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Mott, N. D., July 15.—The crop situation is not very good; expect about 50% small grain. Corn is looking good and some of it is in tassel already.—H. J. Greve.

Peru, Ind., July 18.—Wheat quality and yields good, but there will be very small acreage sown. Hot weather is hurting corn terribly and oats are short and light.—Peru Grain & Coal Co.

Freeport, Ill., July 16.—I believe that oats will be of a better quality in the Freeport territory than in central Illinois. However, they will be of inferior quality as compared to previous years.—Frederick A. Wand.

Spencer, S. D., July 16.—Crops are dried out here worse than last year, and to top it off the grasshoppers are eating up most of the crops in eight or ten counties. Corn has been looking fine, but if rain does not come soon there will not be any corn in most of the state.—Wm. Alexander.

Logansport, Ind., July 14.—Threshing is in full swing. Wheat mostly No. 2 red. Very little low grade. Yields heavy. Oats just being cut. Think some fields have been hurt by hot weather a few weeks ago, other fields will be fine. Never saw better prospect for corn, hay, pastures, etc. Farmers are slow sellers at present prices, which is as it should be.—Owen A. Dutches.

Decatur, Ill., July 11.—Winter wheat is all cut and partly threshed; promises to be one of the largest crops of that cereal ever grown in central and southern Illinois. With the exception of a limited area damaged by chinch bugs, the average yield will probably prove to be around twenty-five bus. per acre. Corn has made a marvelous growth the past few weeks and now presents a splendid appearance and is full of vitality.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Decatur, Ill., July 10.—Have driven over 5,000 miles in Illinois and Indiana since June 1; have never seen such a good prospect for crops. Had a heavy rain and some hail in the Aledo territory Thursday afternoon, but the hailstones were small and did not damage the corn. According to reports, oats are going to be light in test weight. Good quality oats may be selling at a premium as seed oats next spring.—Frederick A. Wand, soybean division, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Ottawa, Ont., July 10.—Condition of spring wheat in Manitoba is given as 60%, against 89 a month ago and 96 a year ago. In Saskatchewan, condition was 45% against 77 a month ago and 91 a year ago. In Alberta, condition was 77% against 84 a month ago and 90 a year ago. Largest acreage is in Saskatchewan. Oats condition in the three provinces is placed at 74% against 94 a year ago. Barley at 65% against 97 a year ago and rye 47%, compared with 91 a year ago.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Springfield, Ill., July 15.—In the north third of the state they are harvesting oats and wheat. The condition and progress of corn are excellent. Corn is beginning to tassel; it needs rain in places. In the central and south threshing is under way. Corn is mostly laid by in the central and south. It is still in good condition in the central counties but showing the effects of dry weather in some areas. In the southern counties the condition ranges from fairly good to deterioration because of the absence of moisture. There has been some chinch bug damage in the vicinity of St. Louis.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Des Moines, Ia., July 16.—A 20% decrease in 1931 pop corn acreage in Iowa from 1930 is reported by the weather and crop buro of the Iowa Dept. of Ag. The total acreage this year is estimated at 33,000, compared to 41,186 acres in 1930.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 15.—Rainfall has been quite general over the territory, and outside of districts irreparably damaged earlier by drought, there is now sufficient moisture to carry the small grain crops to maturity. Small grain crops in North Dakota are spotted and uneven in growth. In the northeastern and southern parts of the state, reports indicate the prospects as fair to average, while in the north central and western parts, crops are very poor, and in some sections almost a total failure. Reports on the flax crop indicate a variation in development due to previous dry weather. In some districts, seed failed to germinate until after the rains, and fields are quite weedy; in other places, the stand is good. Early flax is bolling in southern districts.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by T. R. Heffelfinger.

Orange, Va., July 16.—First wheat threshings in Orange County have yields of from 32 to 45 bus. per acre, against a normal yield of from 20 to 25 bus. The largest yield of grain so far from this section is reported from a 30-acre tract in Madison County, just beyond Orange County, planted in oats, which gave the unprecedented yield of an average of 104 bus. per acre. Other record yields reported were 450 bus. of wheat from a 10-acre tract, 850 bus. of barley from a 16-acre plot and 487 bus. of wheat from 11 acres. Wheat heads picked at random in a field near Somerset show from 75 to 90 grains of wheat, and a number had 95 grains. What is considered a good average is 30 to 40 grains per head.—W. G. Bragg (Richmond, Va.).

Indianapolis, Ind., July 15.—Harvest of winter wheat is finished, and threshing is in progress in central and southern sections, with yields and quality generally good to excellent. Oats cutting is reported northward to Adams County, with threshing in progress in the south. Oats vary greatly, being short and somewhat shriveled in some localities, and very heavy in others. Some reports from Daviess County show yields of 50 to 102 bushels an acre. Generally, corn made good progress and is in good to excellent condition, although there was some deterioration and withering in extreme southern fields, due to lack of moisture. Tasseling is reported in all sections and some silking in the south.—J. H. Armstrong, Senior Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Madison, Wis., July 14.—Increased production of corn, and alfalfa with lower production of hay and grains for Wisconsin this year are the high points of the July crop situation. The effect of continued shortage of rainfall is showing in lowered condition of most crops with consequently somewhat lower harvest prospects than for last year. The production of oats, Wisconsin's leading grain crop, is now estimated at 92,315,000 bus. as compared with about 108,680,000 bus. last year, a decrease of 15%. Barley production for this year is now forecast at 23,530,000 bus. as compared to 26,011,000 bus. last year. Winter grains are not as well off as at this time a year ago. Winter wheat with the acreage down about one-fourth will be a considerably smaller crop, while rye will also produce somewhat less. Corn prospects are splendid. The crop has developed very well so far and is given a condition of 90% of normal on July 1 as compared to 85% a year ago. The acreage is about 5% larger than last year and the production for Wisconsin is now estimated at 90,822,000 bus., compared with 79,365,000 bus. last year.—Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, Walter H. Ebding, Agricultural Statistician.

Columbus, O., July 14.—Ohio farmers have increased their total acreage of crops two per cent over the acreage harvested in 1930. Increases are shown in the acreages of corn, wheat, rye, and soybeans and decreases in the acreages of oats and barley. Weather conditions in general have been very favorable since planting time and conditions on

July 1 indicate a production of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye around 14% above last year. Winter wheat promises a yield of 25 bus. per acre which is a record for this state and is exceeded by only one state, Arizona, which raises only 24,000 acres. With 10% increase in acreage over last year together with a record yield, production is placed at 42,975,000 bushels compared with only 27,821,000 bushels in 1930. Corn condition on July 1 was 87% or 8 points above average. Some fields are quite small while others show a rather poor stand, however, there were fields over six feet tall by July 4. The heat wave during the latter part of June and the first of July was favorable to corn and it has made good progress. Corn acreage is 2% larger than last year and the production forecast is placed at 148,428,000 bushels which is two-thirds more than last year's crop and 6% above average. The July 1 condition of oats was 87% or 8 points above average. The indicated production of 63,453,000 bus., however, is 11% below average and only 1% above last year because of a 7% reduction in acreage this year. Oats in general will produce good yields although heavy winds and rains have caused lodging in some sections of the state. Barley acreage is 10% below that of 1930 but condition on July 1 was 6 points above average promising a crop of 2,724,000 bushels compared with 2,888,000 bushels in 1930. Rye with a much larger acreage this year and a condition of 92% indicates a crop of 1,332,000 bushels or 21% more than the 1930 crop.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Agricultural Station co-operating.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 10.—The estimated production of wheat for Oklahoma is 69,632,000 bus. The production last year was 36,708,000 bus. The average yield per acre this year is 17 bus., compared with 9.5 bus. last year and 11.7 bus., the 5-year average. The yield of wheat is turning out much better than was expected a month ago. Harvesting conditions have been ideal. Threshing of wheat is in full swing in the southwest and is under way in other sections. The quality of Oklahoma wheat this year is excellent, being rated at 97%, compared with 90% last year. The condition of corn on July 1 was 76%, compared with 79 a year ago and 69 two years ago. The estimated acreage is 3,141,000, or the same as last year acreage. A condition of 76% on July 1 indicates a yield of 18 bus. per acre and a production of 56,538,000 bus. compared with 11.6 bus. per acre and a production of 36,436,000 bus. in 1930. It is estimated that the oat acreage is 41% larger than last year or 1,472,000 acres. The estimated yield is 32 bus. per acre, indicating a total crop of 47,104,000 bus. compared with 29,232,000 bus. last year. Barley production this year is estimated at 3,045,000 bus. compared with 1,540,000 bus. in 1930. The 1931 yield is expected to be 29 bus. per acre compared with 22.0 bus. harvested a year ago. The production of rye is estimated at 326,000 bus. compared with 147,000 bus. harvested in 1930. The average yield was 15.5 bus. per acre.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. in co-operation with Okla. Board of Ag.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 15.—Missouri wheat acreage for 1931 is 1,364,000 or 12% above 1,218,000 harvested in 1930. The July condition of 94% normal forecasts 17.5 bus. per acre against 80% and 14 per acre in 1930. The indicated production is 23,870,000 bus. against 16,954,000 last year. Wheat is universally good in all parts of the state, of high quality which usually accompanies high yields. 1931 wheat is producing the highest yield per acre since 1902 at 19.9 bus. per acre. Corn acreage is 6,131,000 or 2% more than 6,011,000 acres harvested in 1930. The July condition is 82% normal indicating from vegetative growth now 29 bus. per acre against condition July, 1930, of 85% with yield of 12.3 bushels owing to the very severe drought of July and August last year. The total production now indicated is 177,799,000 bus. against 73,935,000 last year. The stand of corn is not quite so good as last year owing to cool weather following planting in some localities and wide-spread damage from cut-worms after corn came up. More corn was re-planted this year than last. Fields have been well cultivated everywhere although the growth is not so uniform as de-

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sirable. The color of plants is good in nearly all sections and some farmers say that corn is "beastly black like 1902." While corn is now promising, the final outcome depends upon plentiful moisture supply during July and early August. The oats acreage is 1,786,000 compared to 1,624,000 last year, or an increase of 10%. The July condition of 84% indicates 27 bushels per acre while July 1930 was 80%, yield 27.5 bushels. The early sown oats in the southern counties are reported good except some of the southwest because late sown or late varieties have been hurt by the heat, being prematurely ripened and yield is expected to be light. Rust caused lodging and probably reduced yields in the northern counties. Much of the oats were caught in the milk or dough stage by late June hot weather.—E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes.

Topeka, Kan., July 11.—Kansas has nearly completed harvesting a winter wheat crop which sets a new all time record. The July estimate of production is 200,896,000 bushels. The area of all crop land under cultivation this year increased 529,000 acres. Larger areas of winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, soybeans and grain sorghum were planted or remain for harvest than were harvested last year while smaller areas were planted to corn, sweet sorghum, spring wheat, beans and broomcorn. Small grain crops are yielding well. The condition of corn is about average for this date. Farm wheat reserves from the 1930 crop are small. Oats planted show an increase of 20%. The crop averages 29.0 bushels per acre against 30.4 bushels last year. Barley acreage is 14% larger and totals 527,000 acres against 462,000 acres last year. Production is estimated at 10,540,000 bushels this year and yield 20.0 bushels. Rye production is 434,000 bushels this year and 280,000 bushels last. Both acreage and yields are larger than a year ago. The area of spring wheat was reduced 60% and totals 16,000 acres. Production is estimated at 128,000 bushels compared to 440,000 bushels harvested last year. Corn shows a reduction of 4%. The condition of the growing crop at 76% of normal indicates a probable production of 129,344,000 bushels against 82,908,000 bushels harvested last year. The condition of the crop on July 1 is about average for that date, but recent rains have improved the prospect somewhat. Plants are of good color and well rooted. Little injury resulted from the high June temperatures. Grain sorghums show an increase of 20% compared to last year. The area sown to flax is 70% larger than the last year. The crop is in above average condition. The area of soybeans shows an increase of 37%—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Kansas State Board of Ag.

Chairman Stone asserted July 16 that the Farm Board is not in a position to attempt stabilization to relieve the present low price of wheat. To do so, he said, would mean continuous purchases until next June. "We haven't the funds to stabilize for that length of time."

Flaxseed and Beans in Important States

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in its report issued July 11 gives the acreage and production in important states as follows based on the July 1 condition:

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production, 1,000 Tons	Forecast	
			Condition, July 1, 1931	Condition, July 1, 1930
Minn.	820	78	6,582	7,320
N. D.	1,368	52	8,498	8,208
S. D.	611	53	3,971	3,086
Mont.	216	26	1,236	1,776
U. S.	3,132	60.2	20,917	21,369
BEANS (1,000 Bushels)				
N. Y.	113	85	1,198	1,116
Mich.	842	77	6,334	4,602
Idaho	122	92	1,608	2,415
Wyo.	31	90	324	726
Colo.	316	80	1,776	3,927
N. Mex.	193	83	951	726
Calif.	334	82	5,242	7,049
U. S.	2,071	80.7	18,432	21,907
				22,695

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	43,000	30,000	450,000	95,000
Cincinnati	19,600	12,600	4,200	1,400
Duluth	67,375	81,986	116,114	3,000
Ft. William	858,297	605,877	136,600	79,514
Ft. Worth	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	1,500	.....	3,000
Kansas City	7,500	10,500	.....	10,500
Milwaukee	9,000	23,800	6,100	19,825
Minneapolis	330,180	258,190	307,160	168,840
New Orleans	1,500	3,000	.....	.....
New York	66,700	9,000	.....	.....
Omaha	2,800	16,800	5,600	19,600
Peoria	390,000	2,400	4,800	1,200
Philadelphia	.....	1,952	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	1,450	1,450	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,500	.....	3,000	.....
St. Louis	3,900	6,200	.....	2,600
Superior	23,833	33,178	.....	.....
Toledo	2,400	3,600	.....	.....

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	822,000	1,815,000	982,000	1,751,000
Cincinnati	148,000	138,000	136,000	212,000
Denver	38,000	72,000	16,000	28,000
Duluth	93,694	317,772	556,000	1,333,947
Ft. William	1,223,151	590,129	1,680,488	762,717
Ft. Worth	552,000	340,000	32,000	28,000
Hutchinson	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	774,000	550,000	600,000	562,000
Kansas City	166,000	388,000	118,000	398,000
Milwaukee	237,105	225,235	326,600	376,000
Minneapolis	507,810	697,010	618,150	1,545,930
New Orleans	77,065	44,936	36,869	34,457
New York	166,800	165,000	70,000	.....
Omaha	110,000	778,000	150,000	770,000
Peoria	302,200	396,000	235,800	324,500
Philadelphia	55,853	33,339	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	32,300	98,800	72,187	8,743
St. Joseph	112,000	176,000	68,000	26,000
St. Louis	895,400	1,467,400	965,185	1,744,200
San Francisco	51,750	27,500	.....	.....
Seattle	72,000	62,000	.....	.....
Superior	88,450	163,878	93,736	567,500
Toledo	796,835	147,600	665,450	669,390
Wichita	1,500	3,000	.....	.....

Receipts and shipments of beans at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
N. Y.	113	85	1,198	1,116
Mich.	842	77	6,334	4,602
Idaho	122	92	1,608	2,415
Wyo.	31	90	324	496
Colo.	316	80	1,776	3,927
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Short Selling Not Excessive

President James C. Murray of the Chicago Board of Trade on July 15 issued a statement amplifying his earlier criticism of President Hoover's allegation that short sellers were depressing the grain and security markets. Pres. Murray said:

"Supplementing my former statement with respect to short selling, detailed investigation shows that the short interest in wheat in this market at the present time is, and during recent months has been, far below normal and much too small to have been an important influence on the price."

"As a matter of fact, the absence of normal buying power and disturbed European conditions have contributed more than any other factors to the unsettled condition of the market and the steady decline in prices. Naturally, the broader a market is, the more easily it absorbs the pressure of a crop movement. Accordingly, it is the constant endeavor of this ass'n to provide a market of sufficient volume to absorb such pressure without undue price depression. Any action which tends to drive out or diminish public interest naturally increases the difficulties of this task."

"Widespread public knowledge of an abnormally large accumulation of wheat in the hands of one agency has unquestionably helped to discourage both speculative and consumer buying during recent months. I am not a pessimist, however, and am most hopeful that an early restoration of public confidence will bring about a price level more satisfactory to all concerned."

Senator Watson of Indiana suggests that the Farm Board declare a moratorium on sales of wheat for four months, or that it pledge not to sell any wheat until it receives the price paid for it. Why not abolish the Farm Board? Then it will do no further injury to wheat growers.

Lower Wheat Prices Forecast by Kansas State College

Wheat prices at or below first of July levels during most of the next 30-day period seem to be the most reasonable expectation. The best chance for a temporary reaction upward is around the middle of July. Top No. 2 cash wheat at Kansas City during the second 10 days of July has advanced seven times in the last 10 years and declined three times, the three declines coming in 1923, 1928 and 1930. This is also frequently a strong period in the corn market. On the other hand, cash price at Kansas City during the last 10 days of July has advanced once, declined seven times and was steady twice in the last 10 years. During the first 10 days of August, price has advanced four times and declined six times. The four advances were in 1923, 1925, 1927, years of small Kansas crops, and in 1930 when the advance in early August was largely a corn market affair.

Mill buying from limited early supplies, demand for wheat to fill terminal elevator space, and a possible tightness in July corn, are the factors most likely to contribute to any nearby strength in wheat prices.

Ten out of 12 extreme lows in cash wheat prices at Kansas City since 1894 have been reached in June, July, August, September or October. A low was made in June in 1896, 1900, and 1916; in July in 1894, 1914, and 1923; in August in 1902; in September in 1898, 1906, and 1927, when there were good size spring wheat crops. With spring wheat prospects this year poor, it seems most reasonable to expect the low for wheat prices this time in July or August.—Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.

Dust Explosion in Indianapolis

A dust explosion occurred at 11 a. m., July 10, in the Midwest Terminal Elevator at Indianapolis, Ind., but fortunately on account of the hot weather, all windows were open, permitting the gas pressure to escape without wrecking the property or causing loss of life.

The house is a small one, of 45,000 bus. capacity and fire-resistive construction. At the time of the explosion one of the legs of which there are four, was in use to re-elevate the surplus of corn left over after loading out a carload. The corn was dusty. A bucket evidently struck the steel casing of the leg, causing a spark and the explosion.

The house had been thoroughly cleaned the week before and the jar of the explosion in the leg did not throw the small collections of dust on ledges into the air to cause a secondary explosion, which in many cases has proved so disastrous.

The entire building seemed instantaneously filled with fire. Of the two employees at work the one on the bin floor was uninjured. He ran down the stairs. The man on the work floor had part of his clothing burned off and suffered burns about the head and arms. Supt. Harry Willis, in the office, detached, heard the explosion and called the fire and police departments.

The actual damage was limited to the upper part of the steel elevator head, which was badly ruptured, numerous broken window-panes in the three upper floors, two windows completely blown out on the distributor floor and doors blown off on both distributor and head floors. Except the two top floors the flames were confined to the vicinity of the stand of elevators. The car liner about the car of oats on the siding was set afire. A 20-h.p. motor, evidently oily, on the head floor caught fire, communicating to the oil in the reservoir of the link belt drive. This blaze was extinguished by the fire department with a stream from an engine. The numerous small blazes were immediately extinguished by employees by beating and with the hand extinguishers. They had three 1½ quart carbon tetrachloride extinguishers and one 5-gallon pump tank extinguisher.

No dust collecting system was in use

other than the discharge from separator to dust house. The elevator heads have no vents. Much combustible material in the form of wood spouting in the basement added to the hazard. Ordinarily in this elevator doing a general mixing, conditioning and transfer business there would be a dangerous accumulation of dust, but, as stated, the cleaning of the week before and the open windows prevented a disaster.

The Midwest Elevator Co. estimates its loss at not more than \$2,000. The loss on grain is slight as the fire department was sparing in the use of water.

Cotton exchanges at Savannah, Little Rock and Memphis have wired the Farm Board calling on it to set forth a definite policy as to what will be done with the 1,300,000 bales held by the Board. What will become of the 2,125,000 bales held by Pools financed by the Farm Board?

Dust Explosions of 1931

So far during the present year there have been dust explosions in the following grain handling plants:

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Dust explosion in steel leg elevating linseed meal damaged the leg and the siding of the head house of the steel elevator of Spencer Kellogg & Sons. Spark due to buckets striking casing.

Wellington, Kan., Feb. 26.—Larabee Flour Mills Co. had cupola of elevator blown to small bits and part of work house wall blown out by dust explosion. Loss, \$55,000.

Evansville, Ind., Mar. 5.—A dust explosion is alleged to have caused the fire that damaged the milling plant of Iglesias Bros. to the extent of \$6,000.

Labolt, S. D., Mar. 13.—An explosion blew the roof off the feed mill and scorched the interior. Several hours later a fire broke out and destroyed both the feed mill and the elevator of the Monarch Elevator Co. The grinding mill was in operation but the explosion was above it.

Java, S. D., Apr. 13.—Elevator of the Farmers Equity Elevator Co. was damaged by an explosion of dust caused by a rheostat.

Cummings, N. D., Apr. 18.—Explosion in elevator of Farmers Elevator Co. damaged the elevator building.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Apr. 24.—A dust explosion blew out 298 window-panes and damaged the elevator leg of the Katy Elevator.

Mandan, N. D., May 3.—Fire following a grain dust explosion destroyed the elevator of the Slope Grain & Feed Co.

McPherson, Kan., July 10.—A dust explosion did considerable damage to the plant of Colburn Bros.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 20	July 21
Chicago	55 3/4	54 3/4	54	53 3/4	52	51 3/4	52 1/2	54 1/2	54	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 3/4
*Winnipeg	62 1/4	61 7/8	60 1/2	58 3/4	57 1/2	58	58 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
*Liverpool	62 7/8	62 3/8	61 3/8	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	61
Kansas City	47 1/2	47	46 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Minneapolis	58	57 1/2	55 3/4	54 1/2	53 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	53 1/2	54 1/2
Duluth, durum	53 3/4	52 7/8	51 1/2	51 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Omaha	47 1/4	46 3/4	45	43 1/2	42	42	42 1/2	44 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
St. Louis	52 3/4	51 7/8	51	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Milwaukee	55 1/2	54 7/8	54 1/4	53 3/4	52 1/2	51 3/4	52 1/2	54 1/2	54	53 3/8	53 3/8	53 3/8
	Corn											
Chicago	54	53 3/4	52 3/4	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54	51 3/4	52 1/2
Kansas City	50 1/2	49 3/4	48 7/8	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	50 1/2	49	49 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Minneapolis	50 1/2	49 3/4	49	48	46 1/2	46 1/2	47	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Omaha	47 3/4	46 1/2	45 3/4	46	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	50 1/2	48 3/4	49	46 1/2	46 1/2
St. Louis	53 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Milwaukee	54 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
	Oats											
Chicago	27 3/4	27 3/4	27 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
*Winnipeg	31 1/2	31 3/4	31	30 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Minneapolis	24 7/8	24 3/4	24 3/4	23 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Milwaukee	27 1/2	27 3/8	27 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
	Rye											
Chicago	38	37 3/4	37 5/8	36 7/8	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36	37 1/4
Minneapolis	36 1/2	35 3/4	35 5/8	34 5/8	32 3/4	31 3/4	32 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
*Winnipeg	36 7/8	36 1/2	35 1/2	33 7/8	32 1/2	31 3/4	33 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Duluth	36	35 5/8	34 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	31 3/4	32	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
	Barley											
Minneapolis	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 3/8	34 3/8	33 1/2	33	33 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
*Winnipeg	34	33 3/4	33 5/8	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34 1/2

*October.

Factors in Good Elevator Management

By R. D. MAC DANIEL of Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

The annual contest between managers of elevators employed by the Goodrich Bros. Co., of Winchester, Ind., has been very successful in arousing increased interest among the managers in the care and operation of the plants entrusted to them. A great improvement has been noted in their work.

Last year the contest was for a single prize of \$25, but owing to the closeness of the contest three prizes are offered this year of \$25, \$15 and \$10 for the three highest scores.

The managers are graded simply on the things which any good conscientious manager should do in regard to keeping his property in good running order, attractive in appearance and free from fire hazards. Conditions are different at different elevators, the manager at some points having a more difficult undertaking in improving the surroundings, and he is therefore given more credit than a manager located where less effort is required.

Following is the schedule of rating used:

Rating of Elevator at.....

Inspected on.....

Outside Premises:

Car doors piled outside but within 20 ft. of main building—5

Disorderly—5

Litter, flammable—weeds, grass, cobs, trash, etc.—15

Litter, non-flammable but unsightly—5

Building—General Maintenance

Doors, outside, not provided with locks, each—5

Roofing, loose, broken or missing—20

Siding, loose, broken or missing—10

Window panes broken, each window having one or more—5

Care—

Cobwebs in evidence—15

Dusty (with consideration for operating at time of insp.)—10

Dust or cob house not in good order—20

General neatness of elevator proper, Good—0, Av.—5, Poor—15

Piles of grain or other refuse subject to spontaneous comb.—25

Equipment:

Bearings with covers missing, each—5

Bearings not properly oiled, each—15

Bearings with oil holes clogged, each—5

Belting, including cup belts, rubbing wood at edge, each—10

Drive chains rubbing wood or metal, each—10

Elevator heads having less than 1 in. clear space between head and head shaft, each head—20

Elevator heads not provided with clean-out and inspection openings, each—10

Elevator head hoppers not reasonably clean, each—15

Elevator stands, heads or boots not in good repair as to leakage of grain or excessive dust, each—25

Manlift not in good operating condition—15

Oiling, improper, evidenced by oil on floor or bearing support, each instance—2

Pulleys, including heads or boots, not in alignment, each—5

Pulleys, including heads or boots, rubbing, each—10

Shafting not in alignment, each shaft—10

Special machines (Mills, shellers, cleaners, etc.) in disrepair (not to include charges for bearings if made above) from 5 to 25 depending upon circumstances.

Spouting, leaky, 5 to 15 depending upon extent.

Fire Barrels:

For each floor (of any size) lacking a fire barrel—30

For each barrel not $\frac{3}{4}$ full—10

For each barrel lacking two good buckets—10

For inaccessibility of barrel due to location, odds and ends in front of or on barrel, etc., each—10

Power: Electric

For each motor not reasonably clean—15

For each circuit not properly fused—15

For each fuse or switch cabinet in which there is an accumulation of dust—5

Internal Combustion Engine—

Engine covered with oil beyond reasonable requirements—10

Accumulation of oil on floor or oil soaked walls—15

Exhaust pipe or muffler with clearance from combustible material not at least equal to diameter of pipe—25

Exhaust inside building—50

Air intake to carburetor not extended at least 3 in. away from carburetor—20

Electric Lights:

For each circuit improperly fused—10

For loosely strung open wiring—10

For each unprotected light subject to mechanical injury—5

For extension light not protected with guard—15

Extension cord not in good condition—10

For wires (including extension cord) fastened by or hung over nails—10

Heating:

Stove within 36 in. of unprotected combustible wall—10

No protection on floor beneath stove—10

Loose connection between pipe and chimney—20

Pipe in poor condition—15

Pipe not securely supported—10

Pipe too close to unprotected combustible material including where passes through walls or partitions—15

Miscellaneous:

"No Smoking" signs not prominently posted—25

Accumulation of various advertisements, bills, posters, and other unsightly decorations not pertinent to business on walls of office or driveway—25

(Charge not to be made when such are posted on a bulletin board.)

Lack of neatness in display of advertising matter (circulars, samples, etc.)—25

Lack of neatness in disposition of business records, correspondence, etc., including condition of desks and office equipment—25 to 50

Lack of neatness in displaying merchandise for sale in office—25

Sacked feed and warehouse merchandise (including empty sacks) scattered about room or disorderly—35

Sacked feed and warehouse merchandise stacked but not properly—15

Salesmanship:

Method of approach, lack of prompt attention and due courtesy including general attitude toward customer—50

Improper handling of customer, lack of tact, knowledge of merchandise, etc.—50

Poor service following sale, purchase of grain, or during custom grinding operation—25

Total deficiency rating

Inspector will list any remarks or note any extenuating circumstances pertaining to charges made above on separate sheet and attach hereto.

Last year the manager at Boone Grove, Ind., won the prize with a low score of 43 deficiency points, closely followed by the managers of Collett with 44 points, Gilman with 45 points, Ridgeville with 46 points and Farmland with 50 points. The total number of deficiency points for the twenty-three stations was 2,719.

This year the managers of Collett and Jolietville are tied for first place with 15 deficiency points each with Boone Grove third with 16 deficiency points and Farmland fourth with 20. The total number of deficiency points for all stations was 1,829.

Exactly the same rating schedule was used this year and the rating was done by Mr. Bardwell both years eliminating any variation from the rating standpoint. Judging from the total number of deficiency points against the entire line of houses, we estimate that the managers as a whole have improved 33 per cent.

Another very significant thing which illustrates the popularity of this contest is that the winner last year, with 43 deficiency points would have placed seventh this year. Another thing, the Jolietville manager who was in eighth place last year, made an improvement of 406 per cent in his showing

this year. And perhaps strangest of all is that the second largest relative improvement over the 1930 showing was made by the manager whose house last year was in twenty-second place and this year is in seventeenth place. This man is due more credit than some of those who will share in the money, because he certainly has had a tough one to work on.

Slower Movement Predicted in Geneva, Neb., Territory

Twenty-eight shippers were in attendance at a local meeting held in Geneva, Neb., on the evening of July 2, under the auspices of the local grain dealers and the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, and presided over by Pres. E. L. Brown of Chester.

An excellent address on "Hedging" was delivered by C. Vincent, representing the Omaha Grain Exchange. He described the methods for hedging grain purchases by country buyers, so as to protect margins, and explained the difference between hedging and speculating. "Speculation exists," said Mr. Vincent, "when hedges are not promptly made on purchases, or when they are not promptly removed after the grain is sold."

Approval was generally expressed over the lower freight rates anticipated on grain since the Federal Court at Chicago dissolved the temporary injunction against effecting the rates set forth in the new schedules set by docket 17,000 of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The proposed reductions of from 2 to 4 cents a bu. on all grain rates will accrue to the benefit of the producers and prove helpful on the low commodity prices they are now receiving.

Costs of handling grain were discussed and cost records cited showed that it costs from 4 to 5 cents a bu. to handle wheat from wagon to car, depending upon the volume handled.

Estimated yield of wheat thruout Geneva territory was 20 to 40 bus. per acre and 10 to 10½% protein was expected on the average.

Estimates in bushels per acre by the various towns represented were as follows: Bruning, 20 to 25; Carleton, 20 to 30; Strang, 20 to 25; Ong, 20 to 25; Ohiora, 30 to 35, and as high as 50; Fairmont, 30 to 40 or better; Geneva, 20 to 25; Milligan, 25 to 35; Exeter, 30 or better; Tobias, 25 to 30; Shickley, 30 to 40. These estimates indicate one of the best wheat crops this section of Nebraska has ever raised.

It was felt that the movement will not be in accord with other years, due to the low prices now prevailing. All that can store or hold their grain on the farms will do so, and little inclination is manifested by the bankers to force sales of grain to cover mortgages. Country bankers seem disposed to expect better prices later in the crop year.

Among those in attendance were E. L. Brown, Chester; John H. Koehler, Geneva; W. A. Stewart, Ong; Clint Seneth, Shickley; C. H. Taylor, Carleton; C. F. Ernst, Ong; W. H. Hinkle, Ohiora; J. H. Bornschlegel, Tobias; Geo. F. Witt, Western; Henry Rischling, Milligan; Frank Bennett, Western; H. G. Clark, Tobias; C. J. Casper, Bruning; A. F. Cameron, Hastings; A. A. Gundy, Hastings; Ira F. Campbell, Exeter; C. A. Moore and R. Moore, Fairmont; Geo. J. Thomsen, Exeter; E. O. McKebben, Geneva; Ufe Edgwods, Strang; C. E. Jansen, Geneva.

Omaha representatives were C. Vincent, A. W. Campbell, M. J. Holland, W. P. Gillin, F. C. Bell.

Lincoln was represented by C. G. Crittenden and J. D. Toyton; Fairbury by C. B. Callaway.

Kansas Local Meeting Berates Farm Board

Grain dealers from stations near Topeka held a local meeting in the Chamber of Commerce of the Kansas capital Monday evening, July 13. The keynote of the meeting was the inconsistency of the Farm Board acts with the real interests of the farmers for whom it was created. Either it should declare, and consistently abide by the declaration, that it will hold its present stocks off the market until Jan. 1, or it should go ahead with a dumping policy, which will get the grain out of the way and allow a return to the normal market conditions of supply and demand.

B. F. E. MARSH, Topeka, Santa Fe railroad, told briefly of the new grain rates scheduled to go into effect Aug. 1. These schedules, created by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision on docket 17,000, cover interstate rates thruout the western district. Intrastate rates are expected to be revised in accordance therewith.

Kansas tariffs are made up according to groups, said Mr. Marsh, which makes them much easier for the grain dealer to use. He simply looks in the index for the point of origin and finds the group number; then looks for the destination and finds its group number, then looks in the rate section and finds the rate between the two groups.

Except for southern and southwestern sections of the state all Kansas rates are based on combination thru Kansas City, the rates breaking on that city. This applies on gulf rates for export as well as movement east. In moving grain from the western part of the state to Galveston the rate would be the same regardless of whether the grain was moved direct, or via Kansas City.

The decision demands there shall not be more than two free transit privileges, nor more than one free stop for official inspection. Excess stops take a charge of \$2.25 a car for inspection and reconsigning. It was likewise sought to set a minimum 10 cent rate.

Several dealers felt that setting of the minimum rate at 10 cents would encourage trucking between points close together. Truckers have demonstrated their willingness to handle short hauls more cheaply, and somebody at Kansas City would be quite willing to provide facilities for handling trucked grain from the territory in which the dime limit is set.

E. J. SMILEY, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, called attention to reports that mills storing Farm Board wheat are in some cases being permitted to use up such wheat and replace it with new wheat, and to the advice of a national figure that so long as the Farm Board is holding wheat Europe will not worry about where her supply is coming from and will make no attempt to stock up.

Blame directed at short sellers for depressing the market is a smoke screen, said Mr. Smiley, designed to defend the Farm Board for not taking action warranted by present conditions and for holding its grain off the market. The short sellers, his investigation showed to be simply hedgers protecting financial arrangements.

Speculators will not buy simply because wheat is cheap. They want to see a chance for it to go up if they are going into the market. There is no incentive to speculate with all the odds against you. So long as the market is burdened with the Farm Board's big surplus the odds are against the bull.

With wheat rapidly piling up in Kansas City and at inland terminals Mr. Smiley thought an embargo at elevators imminent. Wheat is not moving into consumption. Bakers and millers continue a hand-to-mouth

policy; feeling there is no advantage in tying up their money in wheat or flour which will stay low so long as the Farm Board is in power.

He advised grain dealers to provide in their confirmation of sales on deferred shipments to protect themselves against the possibility of an embargo which would make it impossible for them to deliver.

The Farm Board should again be appealed to hold its stocks completely off the market and keep them out of the way until such time as the present crop has had an opportunity to be sold into consuming channels. With prospects of an up market buyers will be anxious to build up their stocks. Wheat is too low and every country is suffering from the present condition of the commodity markets and unstable currency and rates of exchange.

No farmer can produce wheat at present price levels, said Mr. Smiley. It is unfortunate that so many of them failed to provide against the present condition when prices were good, and permitted themselves to acquire a burden of mortgages against machinery, and crops on which they cannot pay out. More mortgages are in force now than for a great many years, and this is having an adverse effect on all lines of business.

DISCUSSION of margins showed that most dealers are either too sympathetic and willing to give their profit to the farmers, or they are forced to do so by competition. Margins that do not cover fixed expenses like interest, insurance, taxes, power, etc., which have not been reduced, and show a profit besides, lead only to bankruptcy. The low price to the farmer does not justify the dealer giving away what he has and doing without the income that will keep him in business. The few cents difference to the farmers, which a grain dealer may be able to scatter about his community by unbusinesslike practice, will mean little difference to the individual farmers, but a great deal of difference to him. Self-protection is the first law of business, and the grain dealer is in no position to play Santa Claus.

Present low prices will cause a great deal of wheat feeding, farmers in diversified territory seeing more opportunity to get their money out of wheat thru cattle and hogs. Storage on farms and in terminals is greater than ever, partly because banks and mortgagors are not pressing the farmers for their money, recognizing they will not get much if they force them to sell on the present market.

Thirty delegates were present at the meeting. Among those from country stations outside of Topeka were J. W. Falkner and Fred Machin, Belvue; J. O. Ross and J. W. Machin, Wamego; H. J. Hauck, Valley Falls; Chas. Gramise, Perry; Louis Puderbaugh and D. B. Otto, Ozawkie; F. E. Lentz and Lloyd A. Lentz, Whiting; H. R. Miller, Delia; Geo. F. Hall and Orion Williams, Hoyt; J. J. Merillat and Emmett Berry, Jr., Silver Lake; Leo. Berry, Rossville; Marvin Berry, Kiro; Ed Osterhout, Muscotah.

Why Wheat Is Cheap

Official government figures for July indicate that, allowing for home consumption and a normal carryover, the United States will have 420,000,000 bus. of wheat for export this season.

The United States never has exported 400,000,000 bus. during any crop year. The nearest approach was in 1920-21, when we exported 369,313,000 bus. of wheat, including flour. Even under the war stimulus of 1914-15 we exported only 335,702,000 bus. of wheat and wheat flour.

The excessive supply is due to the unwise action of the Farm Board in cornering the market prior to June 1 in its endeavor to maintain an artificial price, which operation had the effect of preventing exports.

Damaged Wheat and Its Prevention

By J. F. SHANLEY, Chief Grain Inspector, San Antonio, Tex.

Damaged kernels contained in the wheat receipts represent in my opinion approximately 90% due to excessive moisture and storage conditions, and approximately 10% due to plant disease and insects.

Due to the increased use of "combine" machines in harvesting wheat without compensating to any great extent the inability of the grain to adjust itself quickly to unfavorable curing conditions brings to our attention the fact that the laws of nature cannot be entirely ignored without penalty. The wheat kernel is a living, breathing plant and under natural conditions absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere and expels with other gases the excess moisture which is in turn absorbed by the atmosphere until the grain is in balance with the humidity of the surrounding air. The grain is then ready to thresh and will store safely with occasional aeration. While the modern method of harvesting is speedy, it is questionable as to the economy of the process considering the terrific losses incurred in grain deteriorating during the various steps of distribution.

When the wheat is hauled from the combine to the car or the country elevator the environment is at once artificial, the moisture content is excessive and being stored in mass has a tendency to accelerate the respiration of the grain; the increased activity generates heat and as the grain itself is a poor conductor, the heat accumulates in the mass and the temperature of the lot rises, and if not reconditioned at once, decomposition of the grain takes place, resulting in the various stages of damaged kernels.

It is possible to reduce some of the losses incurred by wheat going out of condition in transit, especially during the early weeks of the crop movement, by having the shipments inspected at points enroute to market and instructions for conditioning at the first indication of deterioration.

The country merchant, by installing the necessary apparatus for grading grain at his plant and with the knowledge of wheat that he should possess from experience in dealing in grain, should approximate the grade of his purchases with reasonable accuracy, and should be in position to discourage the harvesting of immature or otherwise perishable wheat in his vicinity.

Low Prices Due to Lack of Buying Power

To attempt to find an escape from the present dilemma is unfortunately in political rather than in economic hands. There is no positive cure for the current wheat situation. The greatest constructive development that could possibly occur would be a change in economic conditions abroad.

It must be obvious to any student of statistics that commodity price levels are where they are today more because of a lack of normal buying power than because of an excessively burdensome supply. This applies to grains, cotton, copper, sugar, silk, wool, and many other basic commodities and was strikingly illustrated this year in the case of corn because of the fact that this crop was sensationaly short. With production about $\frac{1}{2}$ of normal and the lowest in 25 years, corn prices broke from \$1.00 per bushel to 50c. What possible explanation can there be for this excepting a lack of buying power?

Attempts to blame present conditions on short selling by speculators are as fruitless as they are lacking in a sound knowledge of economics.—Siebel C. Harris.

Present Grain Situation

By L. E. MARSHALL, Lansing, before Michigan
Grain Dealers Ass'n

All grain prices are low but in tracing the cause for this we find that without question a continued overproduction of wheat thruout the world is the direct cause. The world's wheat crop last year was nearly five billion bushels, and since 1924 has each year been in excess of four billion bushels. In order for satisfactory wheat prices to be obtained, the wheat crop of the world should not be in excess of four billion bushels. In tracing the cause for this overproduction of wheat we find that one of the contributing factors was the formation of the Canadian wheat pool organized definitely for the purpose of exacting a higher price from the buyers of wheat. For a time the pool was successful in its attempts to obtain better prices, but we all know the final result.

U. S. farm relief legislation pending for several years and which finally resulted in the passing of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the formation of the Farm Board was primarily designed to exact a higher price from the buyers of wheat. These two attempts to force foreign buyers to pay higher prices for wheat resulted in the establishment of import duties on wheat shipped into many of the European countries in their endeavor to stimulate the production of wheat within such countries so as to reduce their import requirements. One of these duties has reached the amount of \$1.20 per bushel and in some of the other European countries the import duties are considerably above 50c per bushel. It is needless to say that such import duties greatly curtail imports.

Last but not least has been the return of Russia as an exporter of wheat. The estimates of Russian exports of wheat since July 1, 1930, are around one hundred million bushels, and the method by which this wheat was sold was rather disastrous to prices.

Wheat prices in the United States and Canada during the last two years have had a tendency to be relatively high as compared with values of wheat in other parts of the world altho last fall Canadian prices suffered a severe decline which enabled a large amount of Canadian wheat to be sold abroad so that Canada, while having a good-sized carry-over of old wheat, is in much better shape than the United States. In reality, the only excessive carry-over of old wheat is in the United States, and a large part of this is owned by the Farm Board.

The reduced acreage of winter wheat in the United States planted last fall came thru the winter with very little damage so that the acreage remaining for harvest is larger than the acreage a year ago and yields have been exceptionally good. The last estimate was for a crop of winter wheat about seventy million bushels in excess of last year's crop which was an exceptionally good crop. It is generally agreed that, if the amount of U. S. wheat owned by the Farm Board today did not exist the world's wheat situation would be favorable for satisfactory grain prices, but this Farm Board wheat exists and will be sold according to the latest statements issued by the Farm Board.

The large carry-over of old wheat and the large winter wheat crop now being marketed coupled with a very bad industrial and financial condition thruout the world has resulted in practically the lowest prices for wheat on record in the U. S. The result of this has been to intimidate domestic buyers of flour and European buyers of wheat to the extent that such buyers today own relatively small quantities. This throws a very heavy burden upon the producers and the speculators. In mentioning the speculators, it is a fact that the activities of the Farm Board have been such as to drive a good many of the speculators out of the market entirely. Other speculators have suffered heavy losses and are unable to purchase the quantities of wheat which they would purchase if they were in better financial condition.

The present situation is such that we cannot expect any sensational advances in wheat prices for a while at least. There is still a large amount of winter wheat to be sold; also a little later there will be a spring wheat crop to be marketed as well as the spring wheat crop in Canada.

The outlook not for the next few weeks but for the next several months extends into years. The 1931 world's wheat crop promises to total considerably less than the crop which was harvested a year ago. The United States will probably show a slight increase. Russia has a larger acreage but reports received during the past few days from reliable sources indicate that probably the crop this year will show very little, if any, increase over the crop produced a year ago. Europe, exclusive of Russia, will probably harvest a crop of about the same size as

last year. Canada as a result of reduction in acreage and unfavorable conditions is now estimated to produce this year a crop of around 240 million bushels against a crop of 395 million bushels which was secured last year. Argentina, a large producer of wheat for export, has a fair reduction in acreage, altho it is too early to tell much about the size of the crop which will be produced. Australia has also planted a much smaller acreage of wheat this year.

Within a few weeks plowing will start for the planting of the 1932 acreage of winter wheat and it is a foregone conclusion that with wheat prices so low there will be a further reduction in acreage of winter wheat in the United States, Canada, and the European countries such as Germany, France, Italy and Spain which produce winter wheat. It is encouraging to notice this tendency towards a smaller production of wheat and it is our hope that further developments may be in favor of a quick return to dollar wheat.

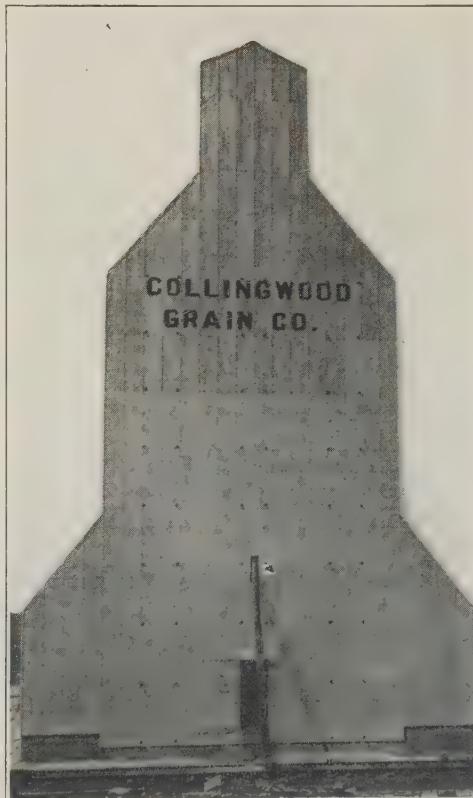
Other grains the last Government estimate indicated a corn crop of practically three billion bushels which is considered a good sized crop and considerably in excess of the small crop produced last year. The oat crop is now estimated to be slightly less than the crop produced last year. The barley crop is only about three-quarters as large as the crop produced last year. The rye crop is considerably reduced this year. If the present prospects for corn are maintained, there is a good chance of corn prices getting down to a level of prices more in line with their usual position compared with the prices of wheat.

Fined for Violation of Warehouse Act

Fred W. Scholl, pres., and Elmer Voss, sec'y-treas., of the Scholl Grain Elevator Co., Cincinnati, O., pleaded guilty July 1 to violation of the United States Warehouse Act and were fined \$100 each.

To fill sales of corn they removed from the warehouse 53,400 bus. of corn for which the warehouse receipts were held by a Cincinnati bank for a loan of \$41,000. Discovery of the shortage was made when the company went into the hands of a receiver.

Preliminary results of the spring sowing campaign in Russia show a total of nearly 240 million acres sowed by June 25, compared with approximately 221 million last year. The spring wheat area at 63 million acres is about 7 per cent greater than a year ago.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



An Eaveless Iron Clad Kansas Elevator

Elevators Without Eaves Favored by Line Company

Elimination of the customary eaves at the outer edges of roof of cupola and the main part of elevator was favored by the Collingwood Grain Co. in building its new elevators at Leoti and Shallow Water, Kan.

This method of iron-cladding has been used in several of the company's elevators and has proved advantageous. The metal roofing is extended over the edges of the roof and nailed to the sides, making a tight joint against the entrance of moistures, eliminating pockets which catch the wind, and automatically bonding the roof and sides so that simple grounding of the iron cladding will provide maximum protection against lightning.

In the Leoti and Shallow Water houses a heavy gauge, channeled iron is used for the covering and it is nailed at all points with lead-headed nails that mushroom into the holes they make to protect against the entrance of moisture.

The Leoti house, which is illustrated here-with, is 36 x 32 ft. on the ground, 52 ft. to the square and surmounted by a 36 x 12-ft. cupola, 24 ft. high. It has four large bins, three overhead bins above the driveway, and one above the workfloor. Short extensions of the building are built the full width of the house to form two additional bins. These wing bins 8 x 24 by 12 ft. high have flat bottoms and are used for storing tools and equipment unless they are needed for grain.

MACHINERY: Ability to handle grain rapidly was the controlling factor in the selection of the machinery for the house. The pit is 36 ft. deep so that the 6,000-bu. dump sink may be steeply hoppered for rapidly draining its contents into the boot. Dumping is done with pneumatic truck lift and grain drains from the truck into the dump sink thru a 6 x 8-ft. grate that reduces sweeping to a minimum.

The leg belt is 16 in. wide and carries 7 x 15-in. Superior DP cups on 12-in. centers and can elevate 4,000 bus. per hour. Power is generated by a 15-h.p. enclosed motor, transmitting its power thru a Great Western head drive.

LOADING is done thru two Richardson automatic scales, a 10-bu. and a 4-bu. Both of these are located under a garner bin, so arranged that when the 10-bu. is dumping the 4-bu. scale takes the stream from the garner, preventing the momentary backing up of grain in the garner bin. The 10-bu. scale works at capacity most of the time and the 4-bu. takes care of the overage. The rapid handling leg with the two scales, in combination with a large loading spout, makes short work of loading the largest cars.

A 24x24 ft. combination office and living quarters with full basement is set a short distance from the elevator in line with the driveway. The one room devoted to the office houses the compound beam of a 15-ton truck scale with long platform for handling large trucks. The large, wide windows provided in this room give the local manager an easy view of the approaching driveways.

The plants were completed in time for the rush from the bumper-crop wheat fields that surround Leoti this year.

Mexico has modified its corn borer embargo. The quarantine against importations of any parts of the corn plant, Sudan grass and all straw has been abrogated, but the Ministry of Agriculture is empowered, from time to time, to publish lists of infested regions from which no importations will be permitted except by special permission.

Lubricants for Roller Bearings

The chart herewith shows graphically how the increasing diameter of the shaft and the increasing speed in revolutions per minute dictate the choice of a lubricant. These two factors determine whether a low, medium or high speed lubricant should be employed on a roller bearing.

The temperature of the atmosphere surrounding the bearing is the next most important factor. Knowing the classification and temperature of the atmosphere reference to the specification chart gives the characteristics of the lubricant that is suitable.

In general the lighter the lubricant which will meet all other conditions the better suited it will be for the needs of the bearing.

As a general rule suitable oils should receive first consideration, then the thinner grades of grease, and finally the heavier greases.

Grease can be introduced by compression cups or grease guns, but with the latter care should be used to avoid filling the housing completely, in which case pressure developed by the gun has the effect of forcing the grease out at all clearances.

Inasmuch as the actual lubricant requirements of the Hyatt bearing are surprisingly small, the frequency of replenishment is largely determined by the tightness of the housing and the space provided as a lubricant reservoir. In many classes of service where these conditions are well satisfied, lubricant replenishment is not required more often than three or four times a year.

Essential Characteristics of Recommended Lubricants

Lubricants.—The primary requirements of a lubricant for Hyatt bearings are (1) purity and (2) sufficiently light body under all operating conditions to flow between the rollers and offer no interference to the perfect functioning of the bearing, either at starting or while running. The oils recommended shall be properly refined petroleum oils, free from water, sediment, acid, soap, resin, or any other substance not derived from petroleum. The greases recommended shall be homogeneous combinations from refined mineral oil and soap (preferably calcium soap), and shall not contain fillers such as clay, talc, whiting, asbestos, wood fiber, graphite, and so forth. Greases containing any solid fillers are positively harmful and should not be used in connection with the lubrication of Hyatt bearings.

The lightest lubricant that will stay in the housing should be used, when the housing is not oil-tight. A non-fluid oil or light liquid grease should be tried first, but careful attention should be paid to temperature conditions in such cases, since few of these lubricants are suitable for use below 32° F. or above 150° F. Lubricants heavier than light liquid grease should be avoided, but where they must be used the speeds should not exceed 300 R.P.M., and temperatures should lie between 50° and 100° F. since most greases become dangerously hard at lower temperatures, and show a tendency to separate into their various constituents after exposure to higher temperatures for any length of time.

One reason for lubricating a roller bearing is that the retainer or cage which guides the rollers is in sliding or rubbing contact with them, and with parts of the housing. The friction and wear incident to this contact should be reduced to a minimum by the use of a suitable lubricant.

SPECIFICATION CHART

*Temperature Range Below 32° F.

Oil (High and Medium Speeds)

Viscosity at 100° F., 145 to 175 sec. Saybolt.
Flash, 320° F. Min.
Neutralization Value, .05 Mg. KOH gram, max.
Pour Test, 0° F. max.
Color, No. 4 N. P. A. Max.

Oil (Low Speed)
Viscosity at 100° F., 265 to 340 sec. Saybolt.
Flash, 340° F. Min.
Neutralization Value, .05 Mg. KOH gram, max.
Pour, 0° F. max.
Color, No. 6 N. P. A. Max.

Grease (Low Speed)

Soap, 5 to 8%.
Viscosity of Mineral Oil, 275 to 325 sec. Saybolt.
Free Fatty Acids (as oleic), 0.2% max.
Uncombined Lime, 0.10% max.
Water, 1.0% max.
Sand, silicates or gritty substances, 0.02% max.

*Temperature Range 32° F. to 150° F.

Oil (Medium or Low Speed)

Viscosity at 100° F., 560 to 900 sec. Saybolt.
Flash, 385° F. min.
Neutralization Value, .05 Mg. KOH gram, max.
Pour Test, 45° F. Max.
Color, No. 7 N. P. A. Max.

Oil (High Speed)

Viscosity at 100° F., 265 to 340 sec. Saybolt.
Flash, 340° F. min.
Neutralization Value, .05 Mg. KOH gram, max.
Pour, 32° F. max.
Color, No. 6 N. P. A. max.

Grease (Medium Speed. Housings not Oil-Tight)

Soap, 5 to 8%.
Viscosity of Mineral Oil, 275 to 325 sec. Saybolt.
Free Fatty Acids (as oleic), 0.2% max.
Uncombined Lime, 0.10% max.
Water, 1.0% max.
Sand, silicates or gritty substances, 0.02% max.

Grease (Low Speed)

Soap, 9 to 12%.
Viscosity of Mineral Oil, 475 to 525 sec. Saybolt.
Free Fatty Acids (as Oleic), 0.2% max.
Uncombined Lime, 0.10% max.
Water, 1.0% max.
Sand, silicates or gritty substances, 0.02% max.

*Temperature Range 150° F. to 250° F.

Oil (High, Medium and Low Speeds)

Viscosity at 100° F., 500 to 1000 sec. Saybolt.
Flash, 425° F. min.
Neutralization Value, .05 Mg. KOH gram, max.
Color, No. 7 N. P. A. Max.

*Temperature Range 250° F. to 500° F.

Oil (High, Medium and Low Speeds)

Viscosity at 210° F., 150 to 190 sec. Saybolt.
Flash, 540° F. min.
Neutralization Value, .05 Mg. KOH gram, max.

*Temperature shown is temperature of atmosphere surrounding bearing housing.

A check-up on the amount of wheat the Farm Board has in storage is demanded by 200 residents of Stanton County, Kansas, who have signed a petition addressed to the Federal Farm Board asking that they be advised of the exact amount. Next!

Iowa Dealers Meet at Sac City

A district meeting sponsored by the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held at Sac City, Ia., on July 14. Over 50 dealers and their wives attended. Ladies in attendance numbered close to 20.

The program called for an all-day session at the country club, starting with a golf tournament for the men and cards for the ladies.

A banquet at six offered a refreshing opportunity to hold post-mortems. Frank Hocum, Newell, winner with a 37, was awarded first prize of three new-sized golf balls. George Moulton, Fonda, turned in the low (?) of 80. This is said to be his first offense at the game.

The course is a sporty one, leading through timber, up hills and sometimes down across a creek. Such violent exercise at 100 in the shade is said to have been responsible for a noticeably quick shrinkage in the ice supply at the 19th hole.

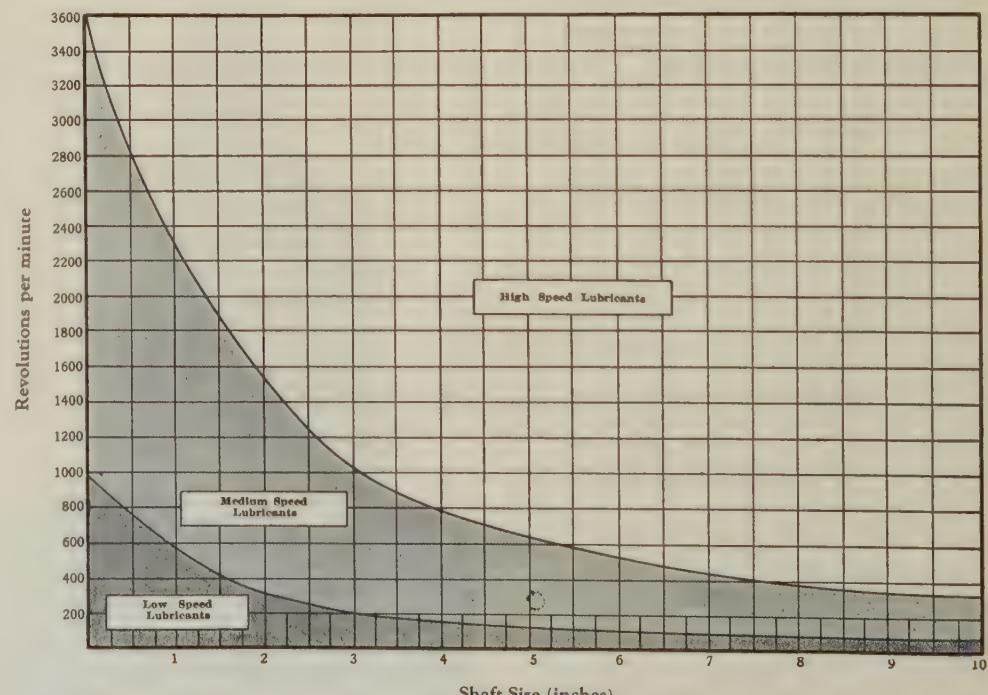
It is also reported that R. C. Booth, Laurens, came well fortified for the occasion, bringing a case-lot of golf balls along to insure his having enough to finish out the 18 holes. At that, it is understood that he lost his last three balls on the 18th and couldn't complete his score card.

A short meeting followed the banquet, held out on the grounds. Sec'y Dave Milligan, Des Moines, presided. Subjects under discussion included storing, margins of profit on the new crop, new rate schedules effective Aug. 1, and free storage time. Ten days from storage was agreed on as more than fair.

During all of this conferring, the ladies continued playing bridge none being reported as fainting from exhaustion or sore throat. Mrs. L. H. Adams, Lake City, walked off with the first prize for high score.

Local grain men were extended the sincere gratitude of the gathering for the exceptionally congenial arrangements made for the party, among whom were Earl Galbraith and wife, Wm. Galbraith and Wm. Young, assisted by Sec'y D. O. Milligan, J.

LUBRICANT SELECTION CHART - HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS



The chart above is plotted on a basis of peripheral roller speed and permits of a definite selection of lubricant for any given condition within its range. The vertical scale (revolutions per minute) represents the speed of the shaft; the horizontal scale (inches) represents bearing size. The intersection of coordinates of shaft speed and bearing size determines the classification. Knowing the classification and temperature of atmosphere in which bearing operates, reference to the specifications chart will determine the proper lubricant to use.

To Be Used in Connection with Specification Chart

Westerfield and George Moulton of the Ass'n. The affair ended at eleven, with everyone happier for having been present.

Among those present were: Arthur G. Torkelson and wife, Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge; K. R. Frazier and Mr. Pray, Truesdale; John Knoke, of Knoke; George Moulton and G. F. Wilde, Fonda; George Wernimont and T. B. Howard, Auburn; A. S. Johnson and R. C. Booth and wife, Laurens; W. Dougherty and Geo. Schissel, Varina; Frank Charlton and Ben Bryson and wife, Rolfe; Frank Pierce and Frank Hocum, Newell; H. D. Black, Nemaha; J. D. Scott, Lake View; Ray Miner, Meriden; Roy Miller, Lytton; L. H. Adams and wife and H. Michell and wife, Lake City; Sam Eastlack, Schaller.

Wm. Hall and J. M. Smith, Lamson Bros. & Co.; C. E. Lowry and Ben Wold, James E. Bennett & Co., Chas. Skewis, and Mr. Richards, all of Storm Lake. L. Douglas, E. W. Bailey & Co., Humboldt; R. C. Stewardson, A. Traeder, Odeboldt.

Horrors! Help!

Demand for a public inquiry into the operations of the Alberta Wheat Pool and its elevator system, such as recently conducted in Manitoba, has been made by W. R. Howson, Liberal member of the legislature for Edmonton, in a public statement. "The taxpayers of Alberta are liable for a large sum of money already for pool losses," said Mr. Howson, "and the government has taken power from the legislature. There should be an immediate public inquiry into the manipulation of the Pool and elevators."

Excessive Pool Handling Costs

Geo. Fraser, a member of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, takes Pool Manager Mahoney to task for his claims over the radio, in a letter to the *Winnipeg Tribune*. He writes:

Mr. Mahoney claims that the handling charges on grain were only 2½ cents and that there was no spread on street grain; he is careful not to give further detail. Why does he not tell the farmers about the actual cost? Surely the farmers at Reston and Linklater know what it has cost them. The spread between the street and track price has certainly been eliminated, in fact, the man with the carload gets considerably less than what the man with the wagon-load would ordinarily get.

Take the record of the Pool local elevator at Reston for the year ending July 31, 1930. The cost of operating, including interest on investment and depreciation is \$9,408.74. Bushels handled, 132,000; average handling cost of 7½ cents per bushel. This handling, you will observe, is nearly equal to the five-year average of 150,000 referred to by Mr. Mahoney.

Linklater can go one better than this. Total cost of operating, including interest on investment and depreciation, \$6,108.81, and in a handling of 76,300 bushels, shows a handling cost of 8 cents per bushel. How does this look when compared with the handling charge of 2½ cents where the street spread is eliminated? It is all very well for Mr. Mahoney to emphasize the tariff rate of 2½ cents and then omit to explain the additional costs incurred.

The farmers of Manitoba have been hoodwinked, but during the years that the Manitoba Pool elevators have been in operation, the hoodwink has been gradually working off, and now a large percentage of the farmers in Manitoba are beginning to see the "SERVICE AT COST," in its true light. "Service at cost," BUT WHAT A COST.

The members of the Pool marketing grain at Reston will be further enlightened by perusing the report of the Williams Royal Commission, quoted in the G. & F. Journals for July 8, page 27, which shows that in addition to the 7½ cents taken on each bushel marketed at the Pool elevator in Reston the manager, by undergrading and short weighting, gained \$3,601.63. All in the name of orderly marketing, which the Pool managers insisted upon making compulsory. Now who will save the poor wheat growers from their so-called friends—the promoters of the pools and other skin games?

Federation of American Business Men

In its Bulletin No. 2 issued July 18 the Federation of American Business Men tells how the new organization will work politically from the local precinct to the national convention to encourage the few real statesmen in Congress and the state legislatures.

"The Federation is non-partisan and non-sectarian. It will support members of Congress and the state legislators who believe in and will fight for the purpose of the Federation. But it recognizes that the only voice of command to which the office holders will listen is the voice of the voter—as they should. Therefore the Federation will be organized clear down to the local voting precinct and the ballot box. It is the demand of American Business to preserve the American democratic republic."

"These objectives cannot be reached in a week. The bureaucratic system is the result of years of development. It has developed until one of each thirteen workers draws his pay from the government, and twelve of each hundred dollars of income goes to the government for taxes. It will take probably several years before complete objectives are attained. Therefore the membership is for four years. Unless the executives are assured of backing for that period of time, it is useless to start. Should officers first elected not show the desired results, then at the annual election the membership can change those officers."

"The organization com'ite feels, and is so told by able men, that the plan evolved is 100-per cent sound. The objectives are without criticism. It is simply a question now of business men in all branches working shoulder to shoulder to attain the objectives."

Expenses of organization and administering the work shall be minimized so that income may be largely devoted to actual work in behalf of business.

Dues range from life memberships at \$500, to sustaining memberships at \$25 per year, active memberships at \$10, and associate memberships at \$5 each for four years. The membership is based on the individual. Business men generally should take sustaining memberships.

There is a membership within the reach of each and all, whether employers or employee. Every man (or woman) in business should be ready to enroll and aid in the defense of the business he represents and the income he derives from it.

Temporary offices have been established at Suite 708-709, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

A Thoughtless Pile of Hazards

Grain car doors are sent out by the railroads for a definite purpose and the elevator operator is presumed not to use them for any ulterior purposes. The free use of grain doors in making the box car grain tight is in keeping with the intent of the railway company who supplies the doors and with the interest of the shipper who is supposed to apply them.

However, some elevator operators pile them up against the elevator in a haphazard manner as is illustrated herewith and thereby increase the fire hazard of their elevator by providing an extra lodging place for hot locomotive sparks and also by placing in jeopardy the lives of any pedestrians who may wander that way on a windy day. If the doors fell over or were blown over onto a child or any person to their injury, the elevator owner would be sued for damages whether or not his liability could be proved.

It is far better to stack grain doors in low even piles at least twenty feet from the elevator so that if they do catch fire, the fire will not be communicated to the elevator. Doubtless the pile shown in photograph reproduced herewith was stacked up against the elevator by a thoughtless helper.

Illinois Law on Collection of Drafts

Grain shippers making collections for grain sold thru Illinois banks have had their position strengthened as creditors of failed banks by the passage of the legislature shortly before adjournment of Senate Bill No. 270 by Carlson, reading as follows:

Sec. 1. Any draft or cashier's check issued and drawn after the passage of this act against actual existing values by any bank, banking ass'n or trust company prior to its failure or closing, and given in payment of clearings, and any money hereafter paid in the usual course of business to any bank, banking ass'n or trust company for the purchase of a draft or cashier's check for the bona fide transfer of funds shall be a preferred claim against the assets of such bank, banking ass'n or trust company. This Act may be cited as the "Unpaid Cashier's Check and Draft Act."

Redtop Seed Crop Much Larger Than Last Year

Washington, D. C., July 14.—The redtop seed crop is expected to exceed that of last year by 50 per cent to 75 per cent, depending upon the extent of the injury to the crop caused by the hot weather the latter part of June. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates the production at 375 to 425 carloads (30,000 pounds each) of fancy seed, compared with about 250 carloads last year and two years ago, 475 in 1928, 600 in 1927, 275 in 1926, 200 in 1925, 350 in 1924, and 375 in 1923.

In general stands were much thicker and taller, and heads were longer than last year. On the other hand, the fields were not so clean as last year, many of them containing more yarrow than usual and also some sorrel, and therefore the shrinkage in recleaning the crop this year may be larger than that of last year. The 1930 crop, besides yielding better than expected, was an unusually clean one and little or no difficulty was encountered in obtaining seed of a purity of 90 per cent. Although reports from country shippers indicated a slight decrease in the acreage for seed, reports from growers pointed to an increase of 7 per cent.

The Cuban duty on refined grits for breweries has been reduced. A rate of 8 per cent ad valorem under Cuban tariff item 324 has replaced the old rate of \$6 per 100 gross kilos. The duty on comestible grits for use as a table cereal, however, remains at \$6 per 100 gross kilos.



Grain Doors Thoughtlessly Piled

Grainmen Prey of Scale "Rackets" by Itinerant Mechanics

George P. Riley, eastern representative of the Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., has been good enough to call attention to a scale "racket" being perpetrated upon unsuspecting grain dealers and others in Indiana and elsewhere.

Itinerant mechanics have been successfully preying on all industries using scales and collecting for unnecessary repairs. Their first act is to upset scale balances by a simple trick or two and then turn around and charge unreasonable sums for a perfectly simple operation of removing the mal-adjustment they themselves have made in a so-called inspection.

DeForest McLin, director of weights and measures of Huntington County, Ind., states that seldom, if ever, do these itinerants correct even the slightest faults.

"The men misrepresent themselves by carrying a few short test weights. They are genii in the art of deception and are void of any semblance of a conscience. They are a menace to any community, the scale industry and the Department of Weights and Measures, and have no place in our economic plan."

"Often one of these men introduces himself as a scale inspector, gaining the confidence of the scale owner, and then is permitted to test a scale. Thru the use of test weights that are not correct he soon convinces the owner that he is short-weighting the public. If the owner of the scale refuses to let him make repairs he then tells him he has to make a report to the sealer, which will mean that his scale will be condemned. Often this argument or methods of intimidation convinces the scale owner, who tells him to proceed with the necessary repairs. There being no necessary repairs, the scale receives a partial cleaning and is put back together. The mechanic collects for his unnecessary services and seeks another victim."

"Other methods employed by these racketeers to show defects in computing scales are: (1) hampering the scale's action by impeding the freedom of the rack; (2) throwing the scale out of level; (3) tightening the thrust bearings; (4) placing small articles between the knife edges and their bearings, and (5) adding weight to the pendulum or to the platter. Any one of these petty tricks is sufficient to cause the scale to become inaccurate. Through these practices they gain permission to supposedly repair the scale."

"To further his cause, after the racketeer gets the scale torn down, he shows the owner the need of new parts, such as springs and bearings. These he replaces at extremely high prices, and by the time the repairing is completed the cost is greater than it would have been had the scale been sent to the manufacturer and completely overhauled assuming that the scale needed mechanical attention in the first place."

After gaining permission to work on the scale, the repairman explains that it is necessary to take the scale to his repair shop as it needs extensive repairs. He has in his car a rebuilt and refinished scale which he sets up for the grain man to use until he returns the repaired scale, but before leaving makes the owner an offer to sell the set-in scale for a substantial sum plus the merchant's scale.

"He then instructs the merchant to call the sealer and have the scale tested. In this way he can take out a mechanically correct scale and set his in and be gone when the sealer arrives. Of course, the sealer finds the scale correct and it is sealed.

"The itinerant's confederate, in the next few days, offers a supposedly new scale on trade for the scale set in by his partner at a valuation much higher than it was offered

to the merchant, thus inflating the value of the worked-over scale.

"The merchant is inveigled into this scheme, and on the return of the fake repairman the merchant trades scales, paying the difference. He now has a scale fifteen years old, while the one he lost was probably purchased new a few years ago.

"Methods commonly used to show needed repairs on heavy duty scales, such as the grain trade uses for trucks, are: (1) to add weight to the poise; (2) to obtain a correct balance and then tighten the hanging weights; (3) to tighten or loosen the turn-buckle on the beam-rod, or (4) to impede this rod's action by some other method. All these tricks are perpetrated on the scale owner often in his very presence for the sole purpose of either gaining permission to repair the scale or to gain admittance to the scale pit.

"Once having gained admittance to the truck scale pit the so-called mechanic is able to move the nose-irons and pin-pivots in their shackles, in some truck-types to shorten or lengthen the saddle-bolts in the main levers or to loosen the extension levers.

"After any of these false adjustments mentioned are made the scale is easily proved inaccurate and often confirmed by the sealer. Thus it is torn out and the knife edges reground and reinstalled. In this manner the so-called mechanic covers up his method of deception by removing the trick causes of inaccuracy."

Books Received

POULTRY FEEDS AND FEEDING is a guide and manual for the feeding of all kinds of poultry, containing chapters on "Feeding Standards and the Effect of Different Nutrients," "Descriptions of Feedstuffs," "Egg Laying Rations," "Feeding and Fattening Chickens," "Feeding Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons and Capons," with numerous illustrations and an appendix tabulating the composition and digestible nutrients of poultry feeds. Part I of the book is devoted to the principles of feeding, and Part II discusses every grain or feedstuff used for poultry, while Part III tells how to feed poultry, with rations for every class of poultry keepers. The feed mixer and manufacturer and the elevator operator or dealer selling feeds to poultrymen will find the volume of great value in catering to the demands of their patrons, who are always more ready to buy of the dealer who manifests an intelligent understanding of the feeder's problems. By Harry M. Lamom, former senior poultryman, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and Alfred R. Lee, poultryman in charge, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Cloth, 247 pages, \$1.75.

HEDGING IN THE FUTURE MARKETS, by J. M. Mehl, assistant chief of the Grain Futures Administration, gives the results of 1,200 replies to a questionnaire directed to country elevator operators, as the result of which it was discovered that there is no general formula for hedging. "Personal judgment and knowledge of conditions must be the determining factors in hedging ventures." Voluminous statistics are tabulated on the results of hedging or not hedging, with comparisons of prices of cash and futures each week over a period of years. The author found that the protective possibilities of the futures market are by no means certain and definite at all times as applied to all kinds and grades of grain, but under normal conditions are present to such an extent that country elevator operators as well as those engaged in any phase of the grain business may well afford to give the subject attention and study. The source of many of the unfortunate experiences of country elevators in trying to hedge is found in the improper selection of futures;

in trying to recoup in the futures market losses already incurred on cash grain, and in failing to distinguish between practices which are of hedging character and those that are purely speculative. The keeping of some form of permanent record showing accurately at all times the elevator's exact market position long or short in the various grains is important for all elevators but is an imperative necessity for those that hope to maintain a policy of full coverage by hedging.—Circular No. 151, 103 pages, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Reinforced Concrete Elevator in Denmark

In connection with its malting plant at Hellerup the Tuborgs Fabrikker of Copenhagen, Denmark, has erected a barley elevator constructed of concrete reinforced with steel, the bins of which are filled and emptied by means of a pneumatic suction system.

Air pumps suck up the barley to a height of about 35 meters (115 ft.), from where it is distributed thru pipes to the different bins. At a distance of about 30 meters from the ground these pipes are joined into a ring, and by means of movable spouts coming from the garner 5 meters above it is easy to move grain from one bin to another even while the plant is working.

The barley is sucked thru 3 different pipes, one leading directly to the top garner and the unloading-pit at the bottom while the 2 other pipes communicate with other storehouses; each pipe being provided with an air pump. Three other pipes are adapted for the unloading of the bins and these pipes, too, are provided with air pumps.

The storehouse is divided in 12 bins, 4 inner and 8 outer. The capacity of the latter is about 300 tons while the inner contain about 100 tons each. The bottom of the bins is conical, smoothed in cement.

The storehouses are in direct communication with the ships in the private dock by means of a 300-meter suction pipe.

The sides of the outer bins exposed to the open air are covered with a coat of asphalt.

The air pump of the suction pipe uses 90 to 100 h.p.

The barley is sucked to a garner placed in one of the storehouses at a height of about 10 meters, from where it is possible to distribute the barley all over the storehouses by means partly of elevators and screw conveyors and partly by pipes provided with air pumps. A steel elevator in connection has a capacity of 2,000 tons. The total storage, including malt house, is 10,000 tons.

A drying plant consisting of 2 superposed drying drums heated by steam are operated in connection. The drying plant has a capacity of 62.5 tons in 24 hours and the barley is usually dried down from 18/20% water to 10/12%, a degree at which the barley is safe for storage even for a long period.

Illustration appears on outside front cover.

Definitions of dextrose, as promulgated by the Sec'y of Agriculture June 20, are as follows: Dextrose is the product chiefly made by the hydrolysis of starch or a starch-containing substance, followed by processes of refining and crystallization. Anhydrous dextrose contains not less than 99.5 per cent of dextrose and not more than 0.5 per cent of moisture. Hydrated dextrose contains not less than 90 per cent of dextrose and not more than 10 per cent of moisture, including water of crystallization. When derived from corn starch, dextrose is known commercially as refined corn sugar.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Riley Feed Mfg. Co. has been making some improvements and adding new equipment to its plant.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Arkansas branch of the American Rice Growers Ass'n, assisted by the Federal Farm Board, will erect an up-to-date 200,000-bu. rice elevator. Insufficient stock was sold to construct an elevator as large as was originally planned. The Walton Rice Milling Co. is reported to be increasing its capacity by 100,000 bus.

CALIFORNIA

Clements, Cal.—Chrisman & Clements, grain dealers, recently entered the fold of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Vernon Feed & Milling Co.'s plant here has recently been taken over by Paul Rieger, of the Rieger Hay Co., this city.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Poultry Producers of Central California opened their new quarters on Battery St. between Broadway and Vallejo, early in July. Increasing business made larger quarters necessary.

Marysville, Cal.—The Lampert Warehouse is now being operated by Maurice Strain as Strain's Public Warehouse, which will probably be bonded soon. Mr. Strain has taken out a membership in the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Corcoran, Cal.—On the recent occasion of his golden wedding anniversary, E. B. Cutrer, of the Cutter Grain & Milling Co., was presented with three \$20 gold pieces, together with congratulations for himself and wife, by the boys on 'Change.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Harry McComb, pres. of Tarr & McComb Co., dealers in grain on this market for many years, as well as having oil and mining interests, died quite unexpectedly recently. No changes in the operation of the company's business are contemplated.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Pacific Coast Bean Growers Ass'n, Ltd., incorporated; directors: Wm. C. Jerome, Santa Ana; Bennie Osterman, El Toro; James L. Kelly, King City; E. H. Hendrick, Williams; F. L. Hogue, Modesto; A. G. Simes and T. O. Clements, Los Angeles; a non-profit, co-operative organization, to market its own products.

Sacramento, Cal.—The following bills of interest to grain men have been signed by the Governor: A. B. 418, providing for fumigation for grain weevil, with cost assessed as a lien against grain, also removal of badly infested lots on notice to owner; A. B. 639, requiring the recordation within 20 days of conditional sales contracts on livestock, poultry and other animate chattels; A. B. 1949, establishing standards of a minimum protein of 14% and maximum fiber of 30% for alfalfa meal, and also strengthening tagging provisions; S. B. 316, amending California Seed Act by classifying noxious weeds in accordance with suggestions of the California Seed Council; A. B. 599, permitting county horticulturist to enter warehouses for the destruction of noxious weeds and pests; S. B. 759, shortening period for presenting claims for rate overcharges, amended satisfactorily to members of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n leaving present period in effect; A. B. 1662, prohibiting price cutting in any section of the state, county or city for the purpose of destroying competition.

CANADA

Weston, Ont.—An assignment has been made by the Sterling Milling Co., which operates a flour mill at this point.

Windsor, Ont.—General Foods Corp. has opened a cake flour plant here, to take care of its flour requirements for the Dominion.

Kerrwood, Ont.—Johnston & McLean grain elevator burned at about 10 o'clock p. m., July 14; loss, \$20,000; partly insured; the fire was thought to have been started by sparks from a passing locomotive. The elevator contained large supplies of flour, wheat, oats, seed and binder twine.

Ft. William, Ont.—At the terminal elevator of N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Alfred E. MacMullen was smothered to death, on July 5, being sucked into a stream of rye grain that was being drawn from one of the big annex bins. There was a volume of more than 100,000 bus. of rye in the bin when the accident occurred and it was necessary to remove over 80,000 bus. into other bins before the body was found, which was 17 hours afterwards. Mr. MacMullen is survived by his wife and three children.

COLORADO

Walsh, Colo.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp. has purchased the George Gano Elvtr. at this point.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—F. W. Doan has succeeded E. D. Spiller, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Platte Valley Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Otis, Colo.—The old Farmers Elvtr. has been sold to the Kellogg Grain Co., of Denver, by H. C. Hoch, owner of the property, and possession was given on July 1 by T. P. Rehder, who has been operating the elevator on lease. Oliver Millen will manage the elevator for the Kellogg Co. Mr. Millen was at one time manager of the Shannon Grain Co.'s elevator at Otis.

ILLINOIS

Warren, Ill.—V. S. Balbac contemplates installing a feed mixer.

Pauline (St. Joseph p. o.), Ill.—The Walker Grain & Coal Co. has engaged William Meese as manager of its Pauline elevator.

Bellflower, Ill.—Arthur F. Gooch, vice-pres. of Gooch Bros. & Co., dealers in grain, lumber and coal and operating an elevator, died recently at the age of 65 years.

Decatur, Ill.—Macon County Grain Ass'n, incorporated (a farm co-operative); incorporators: J. O. Wikoff, A. I. Lienhart, J. R. Beckett, R. C. Kinser and L. V. Wheeler.

Cornell, Ill.—A site on East Main St. has been bought by R. A. Meils, of Dana, who will erect an up-to-date milling plant soon, which he will operate as the Cornell Milling Co.

Rantoul, Ill.—The 70,000-bu. elevator and other property of the Rantoul Grain Co., which has been in receivership over three months, was sold at auction on July 18, by order of the circuit court.

Havana, Ill.—I have leased the elevator at Havana and at Topeka, Ill., from G. C. McFadden.—C. W. Higdon [formerly with Roberts Grain Co., and Kankakee Farmers Elvtr. Co., Kankakee, Ill.]

Momence, Ill.—A. H. Murray, former pres. of the Whole Grain Wheat Co., will leave Momence, it is reported, and go to Monroe, Wash., where he will be at the head of a factory for the output of food products similar to the one here.

Industry, Ill.—W. H. Gunning, who was employed by the Industry Co-op. Co. as manager after the resignation of H. L. Mumford last winter, has purchased the equipment owned by the company and is conducting the business under the name of the Industry Elvtr.

Champaign, Ill.—Earl Evans, who for the past two years has managed the Evans Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Oreana, Ill., has been appointed superintendent of the company's large elevator at this point, recently purchased from the Cleveland Grain Co., as reported in the last number of the Journals.

Medora, Ill.—Burns Bros. have sold their elevator interests to W. K. Dodge, also of this place, who took possession July 1. Burns Bros. have been in business here since 1919, and Mr. Dodge was manager of an elevator at Fidelity up until the first of the year, previous to which he was in the same business in Texas.

Gilman, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Gilman territory was held at the Green Lantern, this city, July 9, at 7:15 p. m., at which time dinner was served. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, was present, aiding in the discussion of a number of matters of special interest to the trade.

Taylorville, Ill.—The grain dealers of Christian County are working to make the County Agricultural Fair the biggest and best ever staged in the state of Illinois. Exhibits from other lines of industry outside the county are invited. The dates are Aug. 10 to 14. C. C. Hunter, Taylorville, is sec'y.

Homer, Ill.—What once was the Farmers Elvtr., which has been closed for several months, re-opened on July 1, under the management of H. S. Johnson, known locally as "Hi" Johnson, of Danville, who has leased the elevator. Mr. Johnson is experienced in the grain business having operated elevators at different points in Vermilion County.

Columbia, Ill.—At 5 o'clock in the morning of July 2 the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator was discovered to be burning, the flames being confined largely to the fuse box, altho the framework around the windows was burning and also the floor of the second story. The fire department put the fire out with chemicals. The cause was believed to have been lightning, as there was a very severe electrical storm the evening before, and the fire is believed to have burned in the fuse box all night.

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Emmerson, on July 9, signed bills regulating buses, thus making the bills law. One bill provides for the semi-annual payment of taxes, and the other limits the gross weight of the vehicles operated with one semi-trailer to 40,000 pounds. It provides the length of any single vehicle or combination shall not exceed 35 feet and the length of any vehicle with its trailers shall not exceed 65 feet until Jan. 1, 1933, and 40 feet thereafter. The bill also requires all trucks carrying freight to be equipped with pneumatic tires if operating at a speed of more than ten miles an hour after Jan. 1, 1933.

Lehigh Stone Co.
*** KANKAKEE, ILL. ***
CRUSHED STONE • SAND • GRAVEL
LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Harvel, Ill.—The Nobbe Elvtr. Co., formerly Henry J. Nobbe at Nokomis, is now open for business. As reported in the Journals last spring, Mr. Nobbe took down his elevator at Nokomis and reconstructed it at Harvel.

Jerseyville, Ill.—The Jersey County Grain Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the last number of the Journals, has leased the Neely Elvtr. at this point and the McClusky Elvtr. at McClusky, and started operations June 29. Herbert G. Neely has been appointed county manager and will continue his office at the elevator in this city, while the elevator at McClusky will be in charge of George Utt, of Jerseyville. Arrangements have been made to take care of carload shippers at Elsah, Grafton, Lock Haven, Reddish Station, Reardon Station, Dow, Delphi, Fidelity and Belletrees. The Jersey Co. has a contract with the Illinois Grain Co., which is affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp.

CHICAGO NOTES

John F. Barrett, who has been on the Board of Trade for 50 years, expects to retire from active business on Aug. 1. Mr. Barrett, who is 71 years of age, is turning over his business to his brother, Anthony Barrett, and his sons.

On July 23 members of the Board of Trade will vote on amendments to the rules, providing that the privilege of membership in the clearing house by any corporation shall cease when the majority of its stock passes from the ownership or control of persons who were stockholders or employees of corporation as of Apr. 2, 1929, or legal heirs of said stockholders.

The Chicago Board of Trade is the first securities exchange to be granted exemption under the new Indiana security law, recently adopted by the Indiana General Assembly. The Board of Trade had notification recently that it had received the recognition and approval of the securities commission of Indiana under the provisions of that state's new securities law.

The addition to the Irondale Elvtr. has been completed and was made "regular" for the storage of grain by the Board of Trade on July 15, having previously been licensed by the Illinois Commerce Commission. The total capacity of this elevator is now 2,400,000 bus. The Irondale Elvtr. is operated by the Chicago Elvtr. Properties, Inc., and is controlled by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

Walter G. Twitty, oldest active operator on the Board of Trade, who for 56 years has been a grain trader, died at his home in this city on July 19, at the age of 78 years. He traded as usual on the floor Friday, and after the Board closed he complained a little of the heat and appeared to suffer a heart attack. At home that night he had a second attack from which he did not rally, dying early Sunday morning. His widow, a son and two daughters survive him.

A new general feed brokerage company has been formed, to be known as the Parks-Chapin Co., by J. P. Parks and C. W. Chapin, succeeding to the business of J. P. Parks in Chicago, formerly managed by George S. Chesbro. The J. P. Parks brokerage business in Kansas City is affiliated with the Chicago company. Millfeeds and other feed commodities will be handled on a strictly brokerage basis. Chester W. Chapin, formerly with the feed manufacturing firm of Chapin & Co., is manager.

The information has just leaked out this month that the Farmers National Grain Corp. bot a controlling interest in the Updike Grain Co., a futures commission house, about six months ago. Mr. Milnor is reported to have said that the sale was made in order to give the Farmers Corp. a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing House Ass'n. The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have appointed a com'ite to determine the right of a company dealing in grain to control its own commission agency. The Updike Grain Co. is an Illinois corporation and has no connection with the Updike Grain Corp. of Omaha, operating elevators in Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Recently admitted to the Board of Trade were John E. May, Manning W. Doherty and Vivian Vick. Memberships transferred: Arthur W. Schultz, W. Allan Sturm, Estate of Chas. G. Smith, Mervin C. Harvey, Everett W. Lothrop, Robert J. Watt, Malcolm Stobie, Ralph Fordon, Chas. L. Trumbull. Changes in registration: Edward Hymers registered as director and 2nd vice-pres. of Jackson Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. (was registered for Jackson Bros. Boesel & Co., Chicago); Thomas E. Gilbert registered as sole owner of Gilbert Grain Co., Waterloo, Ia. (was registered for own account).

Rosenbaum Grain Corp. has consummated a plan and agreement for recapitalization which was approved at a stockholders meeting held on July 15, without a dissenting vote. The plan provides for the creation of new "no par" \$3 cumulative preferred stock. In addition there is to be an issue of Class A common stock and Class B common stock. Each holder of old preferred stock of the corporation will receive one share of the new preferred and one share of the newly created Class B common stock, and each holder of the old common stock will receive two shares of the new Class A common stock and four and two-tenths shares of Class B common stock. In addition the old preferred stockholders will receive a special recapitalization dividend of \$6 per share, \$1 of which is payable immediately on issuance of the new stock, and \$1 on July 15 of each year for the succeeding five years. Thus the 70,000 shares of preferred stock (par value \$50) and 25,000 shares of common stock (no par value) will be changed by this plan to 70,000 shares of first preferred stock (no par value), 50,000 shares Class A no-par stock, and 175,000 shares of Class B no-par stock. The amendment also requires sinking fund appropriations and the purchase or redemption of first preferred stock.

INDIANA

Geneva, Ind.—The detached warehouse of the Geneva Milling Co. was badly damaged by fire on July 12.

Grandview, Ind.—A feed mill is being established by John Frothman, who has leased a building and remodeled it.

Burnettsville, Ind.—The driveway floor and the grain dump of the Burnettsville Elvtr. Co.'s elevator have been repaired in readiness for the new crop.

Evansville, Ind.—Igleheart Bros. have appointed Raymond Rammig, former manager of the Atlas Mills, Vincennes, supervisor of their wheat and feed stations.

Argos, Ind.—Melvin H. Engle, an employee of the Kraus & Applebaum elevator, was fined \$50 in circuit court recently when he pleaded guilty to charges of receiving and selling seed without proper license tags.

Winchester, Ind.—The power plant of Goodrich Bros. Co. has been overhauled, the boilers cleaned and reset, weak spots repaired, and the entire elevator plant has been put in first class shape for receiving the new wheat.

Randall (Dana p. o.), Ind.—The Dana Elvtr. Co., of Dana, has taken over the elevator at Randall [formerly Paul Kuhn & Co.], near Dana, on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Both stations will be operated by the same management.—T. Maddock, at Randall Elvtr.

Logansport, Ind.—About 15 members of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, from Huntington, Winamac, Rochester and Thorntope (p. o. name, Oak), met in the city building here on the evening of July 2, and discussed the problems of elevator managers. A talk was given by Lloyd Rumsyre, sec'y of the organization, and C. W. Shorthill gave a talk on insurance.

Logansport, Ind.—Owen A. Dutchess, of Gary, formerly connected with both the Urmston and the Farmers elevators at Walton, opened a cash grain brokerage office in the Winfield Bldg., on July 3. Mr. Dutchess writes: "I was a broker located in Kokomo for a number of years and a little over a year ago went to Gary. I located at Logansport the first of this month."

Williamsport, Ind.—The Chatterton Elvtr. at this point has opened for the season under the management of W. O. Thomason.

Lafayette, Ind.—Albert E. Hartley, grain broker, having offices in the Lafayette Loan & Trust Bldg., who had a wide acquaintance in the grain trade, died at his home in this city on July 5, after an illness of several months following a nervous breakdown. He came to Indiana from his native state of Michigan at the age of 19 years, spending the rest of his life in and near Lafayette. Mr. Hartley, who was 67 years of age, is survived by his widow, a married daughter and two sons, all of this city.

IOWA

Arnold, Ia.—Bud Beals is the new manager of Critz & Co.'s grain elevator at this point.

Sioux Center, Ia.—E. Van DeBerg installed a feed mixer in the elevator operated by him, a few weeks ago.

Alton, Ia.—Klein Bros. Grain Co.'s property at Alton was sold to Mrs. Hattie Klein.—M. D. Gibbs, assignee.

Corwith, Ia.—Repairs were recently made on the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Luverne, Ia.—Art Riley, manager of the Kunz Grain Co.'s elevator, has returned to work after recuperating from an operation.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Penick & Ford held their annual picnic July 16 at Ellis Park. It was estimated 2,000 employes attended.—A. G. T.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Prairie Queen Elvtr., owned by the Central Grain Corp., experienced a slight fire, on July 5, that started in the basement.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the sec'y of state to do business in Iowa.

Swea City, Ia.—George S. Livermore, who has been engaged in the grain business here for 30 years, has sold his two elevators to the Quaker Oats Co.

Spencer, Ia.—A stock of flour owned by the Hubbard Milling Co. was badly damaged by exposure fire on June 27. The fire was by conflagration proportions.

Urbana, Ia.—Ted Luken, manager of the Hatch & Brookman Lbr. Co.'s elevator and lumber yard, was married recently to Miss Martha Willford, of this place.

Osgood, Ia.—A new 15-h.p. engine and new machinery equipment is being installed in the Quaker Oats elevator at this station and the T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Chapin, Ia.—Robert Martin, who has been manager of the elevator at Union owned by E. E. Froning, has become manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s two elevators at this point.

Des Moines, Ia.—Recent new members of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: Cascade Feed Mill, Cascade; K. H. Larson, Lake Mills, and Farmers Elvtr. Co., Sac City, all in Iowa.—D. O. Milligan, sec'y.

Varina, Ia.—Construction started July 13 on a new addition to the George Schissel elevtr. It will be a tank of concrete stave construction and have a capacity between 15,000 and 20,000 bus.—Art Torkelson.

Hamburg, Ia.—Good Bros. 20,000-bu. cribbed elevator under construction to replace the one that burned, has 14 bins, a corn sheller, two legs, a cleaner, an electric truck lift, and Richardson Automatic Scales.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

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**Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
Lumber Yards — Merc. Property**

Montezuma, Ia.—Paul Peterson is having a circular grain bin, 20 feet across and 50 feet high, built north of his elevator. Cement staves will be used in the construction of the bin, which will hold about 18,000 bus.

Melvin, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is building an 8,500-bu. elevator and feed warehouse to replace the one that burned June 15. It is to be completed by Aug. 10. The Younglove Engineering Co. has the contract.

Sioux City, Ia.—The erection of a 500,000-bu. addition to the elevator of the Terminal Grain Corp. was favorably discussed at the annual meeting of stockholders held on July 15. The corporation has \$90,000 on hand for expansion, it is said.

Newell, Ia.—The B. Eno Grain Co. quit business July 1. The elevator is now being operated by the Davis Bros. & Potter Co., with Frank A. Pearce, formerly assistant at the Farmers Grain Co., Sac City, Ia., as manager.—Art Torkelson.

Rinard, Ia.—Chas. Hurd, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is confined to his home with injuries received in an automobile accident recently. Mrs. Hurd was also hurt. At last reports they were coming back in great shape.—Art Torkelson.

West Liberty, Ia.—The Geo. F. Schafer Elvtr. is installing a new corn sheller to replace the old one which has operated for a good many years. It is also installing a man lift and a new corn cleaning machine.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Livermore, Ia.—A. C. Bennett, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was suddenly taken ill, July 9, and rushed to a hospital at Algona, Ia., where he was operated upon for appendicitis. Mrs. A. C. Bennett is in charge of the books and accounts at the elevator.—Art Torkelson.

Essex, Ia.—F. A. Oline, who recently sold his elevator at Sterling, Kan., has been appointed manager of the Essex Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Ed Lindgren, manager for the past seven years, who expects to enter the grain business on his own account soon.—Frank Ward.

Crocker (Polk City p. o.), Ia.—The elevator owned by the Polk City Grain Co. (a farmers company) was struck by a bolt of lightning during a severe electrical storm, Saturday night, July 11, at 8:30, and burned; loss, about \$8,000; the elevator contained 2,000 bus. of oats and 400 bus. of corn.—A. T.

Sioux City, Ia.—Work was started on July 10 on a 250,000-bu. addition to the Great Northern Railroad Co.'s elevator, leased by the Flanley Grain Co. The new unit, contract for which has been awarded to the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co., will consist of 17 tanks of concrete and steel, and will almost triple the elevator's capacity. Up-to-date grain drying machinery will be installed. The work will be rushed to completion in time to receive the new crop of wheat. The concrete work was expected to start on or about July 20.

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers

Wilson, Kan.—I have leased the old Farmers Elvtr. at Wilson, Kan., and will operate it in the name of the Art Wilson Grain Co.—Art Wilson.

Hudson, Kan.—The Gano Grain Co. has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, and has appointed G. H. Immer as manager.

Plainville, Kan.—The Bowersock Milling & Power Co. has built a wheat storage bin, 50 x 100, 10 feet to the eaves, having a storage capacity of 40,000 bus.

Macksville, Kan.—W. G. Lousignont, of Stafford, has been appointed manager of the new Gano Elvtr. recently erected at this point, as reported previously in the Journals.

Swea City, Ia.—James Elder, manager of the Hobarton (Algona p. o.) elevator for the past five years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Frank Thomson, manager for the past 10 years, who has become manager of the North Kossuth Livestock Shipping Ass'n.

KANSAS

Potwin, Kan.—A windstorm did small damage to C. T. Laird's elevator July 4.

Almena, Kan.—Shannon Grain Co. has purchased the C. D. Jennings' elevator.

Nettleton, Kan.—The Kansas Flour Mills recently installed a new automatic scale.

Reserve, Kan.—The farmers elevator has been leased to the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Pearl, Kan.—The Abilene Flour Mills Co. has leased the elevator of the Pearlton Merc. Co.

Brewster, Kan.—Construction has been completed on the new elevator of the Derby Grain Co.

Kirwin, Kan.—Clyde Jackson, of Lamar, Colo., has become the owner of the Kirwin Roller Mills.

McPherson, Kan.—A dust explosion in the Colburn Bro. plant on July 10 did considerable damage.

Latimer, Kan.—An air-blast car loader has been installed by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.—Ed Ernst.

Almena, Kan.—The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n has leased the elevator of the Farmers Union.

Waterville, Kan.—Clay Whiteside, a veteran grain dealer of this place, died July 14, at the age of 75 years.

Mullenville, Kan.—A Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift is being installed by Security Elvtr. Co.—P. H. Pelkey.

Wichita, Kan.—A hot box in Mill "A" of the Kansas Milling Co. was the cause of a small fire loss on July 3.

Byers, Kan.—Byers Co-op. Exchange has installed a 4 x 5-ft. steel dump grating supplied by the White Star Co.

Clayton, Kan.—J. E. Rule has had lightning rods installed on his elevator, to protect it against the lightning hazard.

Wellington, Kan.—The Commander-Larabee Corp. power house roof was blown off, stack blown down and engine damaged on July 4.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A grain buying office has been opened in this city by Clarence Lee for the International Milling Co., of Minneapolis.

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Topeka, Kan.—The 600,000-bu. addition to the Kansas Elvtr. Co.'s plant, described in the May 13 Journals, was completed June 27 and ready to receive the new crop of wheat.

Derby, Kan.—J. L. Jenkins, of Mulvane, is the new manager of E. H. Batt's elevator, which had been closed for about 10 months because of the small crop of grain last year. It was re-opened on June 15.

McIntosh (Oskaloosa p. o.), Kan.—Shultz Bros., of Oskaloosa, will operate the grain elevator at this point this season, and intend to truck the grain to markets at Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City.

St. Francis, Kan.—The Farmers Equity Union Elevator is installing an all-steel truck dump, distributor, transfer spouting and other repairs furnished by the R. R. Howell Co., thru W. E. Hewett.

Holton, Kan.—We have purchased a "Boss" Air Blast Car Loader and expect to install this, a motor and a head drive if our corn prospects materialize as well as they look.—L. H. Carnahan, Bernard Mill & Coal Co.

Rozel, Kan.—A motor burned out in the elevator of the Union Co-op. Grain Co. and started to blaze recently, but the fire was quickly extinguished. Aside from the burning out of the motor no damage was done.

McPherson, Kan.—The manager of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co.'s new 20,000-bu. elevator that replaces the house burned this spring, is Irvin Bishop, manager of the former elevator, assisted by his son Clarence.

Brewster, Kan.—The 20,000-bu. elevator reported in the May 27 Journals as under construction for J. P. Horney, was built for the own use of Mr. Horney, who is a farmer. The elevator is on leased ground off the right-of-way.

Silver Lake, Kan.—Cream has been added to the list of side lines handled by the Berry Grain Co. The town was without a cream station until they accepted the Beatrice Creamery agency and installed cream testing equipment.

Holton, Kan.—The elevator of the Holton Grain Co., put on the market thru failure of the local First National Bank has been bid in by Glenn Terp, of Hanover. The elevator will continue in operation, probably with O. G. Ham as manager.

Salina, Kan.—The Weber Flour Mills Co. is adding to its storage capacity by the erection of eight concrete tanks, having a total capacity of 250,000 bus. In order to have the addition completed shortly after Aug. 1, the construction work is being pushed. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

GEO. E. GANO

Hutchinson, Kans.

GRAIN

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a 2,000,000 bus. Terminal Elevator

WICHITA

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Grain Merchants

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.
General Grain Business

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.
Receivers, Shippers—Storage

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Powhattan, Kan.—Earl F. Bartley now operates the elevator of the Powhattan Grain Co., succeeding C. W. Stratton, former proprietor who has moved to Topeka where he is operating a feed store under his own name.—Frank Ward, B. C. Christopher & Co.

Rexford, Kan.—The fire that destroyed the Shannon Grain Co.'s elevator here in June, as reported in the Journals' last number, was believed to have been caused by defective wiring; loss, \$12,000; partly insured; 400 bus. of corn was destroyed. The elevator is being rebuilt.

Strauss (McCune p. o.), Kan.—The elevator formerly operated by the Farmers Union and which has been closed for several months, has recently been opened again for business by Frank Metcalf, with Shannon Roberts, who managed the elevator before it closed, again in charge.

Bird City, Kan.—Fred LeBow is remodeling his elevator and is installing a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, 15-ton outside platform scale; Howell Automatic Grain Loader and Booster and an all-steel truck dump purchased from the R. R. Howell Co. thru W. E. Hewett.

Collyer, Kan.—The Wheatland Elvtr. of the Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed White Star Special V Elevator Cups which increased the lofting capacity of the leg, at the local elevator. This was also done at the company's elevators at Monument, Winona, and Oakley.

Oketo, Kan.—The Oketo Flour Mill burned July 11; loss, \$20,000; the mill was shut down three years ago, but the machinery had been left in it. An elevator less than 100 feet away was saved. J. H. Moore, part owner of the Oketo Elvtr. Co., stated that a hydro-electric plant would be erected on the mill site.

Attica, Kan.—R. D. Ely, who for many years was manager of the Attica Grain & Elvtr. Co. but a few years ago decided to devote all his time to farming, has again entered the grain buying business. He recently completed a new office and repairs on his elevator and opened up for business again on June 24 when he received his first load of new wheat.

Berryton, Kan.—Friends of F. L. Moss will be glad to know he is gradually recovering from the severe burns he suffered several months ago when an explosion of gasoline used in attempting to start a diesel engine ignited his clothing. Mr. Moss is the owner and operator of the Berryton Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. In his absence the elevator is in charge of Wm. McQuiston.

Spearville, Kan.—A large wheat storage bin of 50,000 bus. capacity has just been erected by the Bowersock Milling & Power Co. It is of frame construction with shiplap siding and a corrugated metal roof. When the need for wheat bin room is over, it will probably be used for storing baled hay, or it may be torn down. Several years ago the Bowersock Co. built a big storage bin northeast of its elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—Clyde Byron Gaunt, well known former grain buyer of this city and the first pres. of the Wichita Board of Trade, died June 27, at the age of 66 years. Born in Illinois, Mr. Gaunt moved to Nebraska in 1888 and engaged in grain buying, coming to Wichita in 1901 and for 20 years buying grain here. He sold his elevator in 1915. He is survived by two children, a son and a married daughter, both of Wichita.

Ashland, Kan.—A new firm, to operate as the Wallingford Elvtr. Co., has been formed to take over the grain business which has been operated the last six months by R. N. Molyneux, who took the business over from W. G. Carson, trustee for the creditors of Wallingford Bros., last December when the trusteeship ended. Mr. Molyneux is pres. of the new company; I. J. Klinger, treas.; Vernon E. Baker, sec'y, and H. C. Currier, chairman of the board of directors. C. A. Wallingford has been made manager and the new company will continue to operate the elevators located at Ashland, Sitka and Acres, Kan., and at Buffalo, Okla., and will deal in grain, feed and coal, as its predecessors have in the past.

Sterling, Kan.—F. A. Oline, who has been operating his elevator here as the Oline Grain Co., has sold his business to Mr. McAdams, of Dodge City, and has accepted the position of manager of the Essex Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, at Essex, Ia.

Lindsborg, Kan.—A verdict was recently rendered in favor of the Lindsborg Milling & Elvtr. Co. in its suit against the House-Garner Co., of Wilson, N. C., for default of contract. An appeal to the superior court has been made by the House-Garner Co.

Lawrence, Kan.—We contemplate building a 100 x 150-ft. bin, studded and braced on the outside and covered with metal, for wheat storage. Wheat will be run into the bin with a blower. Similar bins have already been built at our stations at Plainville, Spearville, Wilmore and Cheney, Kan., and at Fairview, Okla., except that these bins at our country stations are 100 x 50 ft.—H. E. Erickson, Bowersock Milling & Power Co.

The following applications for membership in the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n have been received since Jan. 1, 1931: Ralph Reica, Long Island; Kansas Elvtr. Co., Topeka; Farmers Co-op. Grain & S. Co., Narka; W. J. Lowe, Horton; Ogren Grain Co., Wichita; Preston Grain Co., Preston; Ludell Equity Co.-op. Exchange, Ludell; Parsons Mill & Elvtr. Co., Parsons; Richland Elvtr. Co., Richland, and Farmers Elvtr. Co., Elkhart, all in Kansas.

Denton, Kan.—Construction has been completed on the elevator built here for the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. It is a 15,000-bu. elevator, of studded construction iron-clad, and is equipped with one leg, a universal head drive with 7½-h.p. single-phase enclosed motor, Great Western Manlift, pneumatic truck lift, Kewanee All-Steel Grate, 10-ton truck scales, and a 20 x 20-ft. warehouse between the elevator and the office.

Ellinwood, Kan.—Carl Seidle, an employee of the Wolf Milling Co., was badly cut and bruised, on July 1, when an air pressure tank in which the air was pumped to supply the air dumps for dumping the grain into the elevator, exploded. The elevator floor directly above the tank was blown completely out, and the side wall was also forced out. Since the tank was not overloaded, it is believed that the explosion was caused by expansion of the tank, forcing the welding to give way, due to the heat of the air in the tank.

Clay Center, Kan.—A proposed change in the Kansas grain inspection office in this district from Clay Center to Belleville was recently blocked again, as it has been several times before. Changing to Belleville would necessitate additional trackage in the Rock Island yards for 100 cars, also the establishment of an inspection office and the removal of several families. The reason given for the proposed change is that 90% of the grain inspected at Clay Center is shipped thru Belleville, and the railroad's delay is longer at Clay Center because it is not a junction on the Rock Island.

Attica, Kan.—The Attica Mills that burned on June 26, as reported in the Journals last number, which had been closed for a few weeks on account of the death of Harry Hunter, one of the partners, had only recently been leased by the Imperial Flour Mills Co., headquarters at Wichita, and the elevators, located at this point, at Crystal Springs, Medicine Lodge and at Crisfield, all owned by Hunter Bros., had been opened and it was the intention to open the mill here July 15. About 2000 bus. of new wheat was in the local elevator at the time of the fire, bot by the Imperial Co., but all of it was not lost, the undamaged portion being bot by the Attica Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n. Shortly after the fire it was reported that as soon as some business could be disposed of, the mills office would be closed and probably not opened again. A. F. Wright, grain buyer for Attica Mills for the past 15 years and who had been placed in charge of the plant here by the Imperial Co., has been transferred to the Imperial mill at Harper. The elevators, at Crystal Springs, Medicine Lodge and Crisfield are still in operation by the Imperial Co.

KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Milling Co. is now manufacturing flour and feeds in its new plant, which it has been remodeling into an up-to-date mill since it purchased the building last fall. Since the company's plant burned a year ago last May, the company has had a contract with another mill to manufacture its own brand of flour according to the Owensboro Co.'s formula.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The Oyster Shell Products Corp. has bot the feed business of the Gulf Crushing Co. of this city, and Robert C. Crawford, former vice-pres. and sales manager for the latter company has become associated with the Oyster Shell Products Corp.

MICHIGAN

Deford, Mich.—Michigan Bean Co. reports some small damage by wind on June 26.

Orono, Mich.—Slight damage by wind was reported by McClintock & Co. on June 20.

Riga, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op. Co. sustained a small windstorm damage on June 20.

Chesaning, Mich.—Slight damage by wind on June 26 was caused to the Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator.

Shepherd, Mich.—The Shepherd Grain & Bean Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by wind on June 25.

Springport Mich.—A reliable electro-magnetic separator is being installed ahead of the feed mill at the Croell Elvtr.

Wixom, Mich.—A reliable electro-magnetic separator is being installed ahead of the feed mill in the plant at this point.

Lapeer, Mich.—A reliable electro-magnetic separator has been installed ahead of the feed mill in the Lapeer Grain Co.'s plant.

Alma, Mich.—Mark T. Walsh, of St. Charles, has succeeded W. W. Bronson as manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s plant.

Morrice, Mich.—The elevator of the Morrice Grain & Elvtr. Co. was robbed Sunday night, June 21, of about 650 bus. of beans.

Portland, Mich.—The Portland Co-op. Co. has installed a 3-h.p. G. E. fully-enclosed, ball-bearing motor to operate elevator legs.

Deerfield, Mich.—Deerfield Milling Co. is installing a reliable electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Bath, Mich.—S. Cushman & Son Co. is installing a one-ton Burton Feed Mixer, driven by a 3-h.p. fully-enclosed, ball-bearing motor.

Frankenmuth, Mich.—Star of the West Milling Co. is installing a 3-h.p. fully-enclosed, ball-bearing motor to operate elevator legs.

Pigeon, Mich.—A 5-h.p. fully-enclosed, self-ventilated motor has been installed in the Pigeon Elvtr. Co.'s plant to operate a feed cleaner.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Mt. Pleasant Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a 5-h.p. fully-enclosed, ball-bearing motor to operate freight elevator.

Freeport, Mich.—The Freeport Creamery has leased the elevator from the Bigbee Elvtr. Co. and will handle all kinds of feed as well as grain.

Elwell, Mich.—W. W. Bronson, former manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s plant at Alma, Mich., has bot an interest in the elevator here and assumed charge.

Chelsea, Mich.—The Chelsea Lbr., Grain & Coal Co. sustained fire damages to its plant, Saturday evening, June 20, amounting to about \$9,000; loss covered by insurance.

Perry, Mich.—The H. Starks Co. has placed its order for an electro-magnetic separator to place ahead of its attrition mill to eliminate the fire hazard and foreign materials.

Detroit, Mich.—Clifford R. Huston, grain broker, who was twice pres. of the Board of Trade, died recently, funeral services being held in this city on July 11. Mr. Huston was 66 years old.

Lennon, Mich.—The Lennon Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves, late in June, but nothing was taken due to the fact that it was necessary to start up the machinery in order to get any grain.

Britton, Mich.—Tom Wardell has just completed the installation of a molasses mixer and the rewiring of his feed mill, all wiring being placed in conduit. A reliable electro-magnetic separator is being installed ahead of his Gruendler hammer mill.

Merrill, Mich.—The Merrill Farmers Elvtr. Co. has placed its order for a hammer mill equipped with a feeder and separator to eliminate foreign materials from feed to be ground. It is also equipping its attrition mill with an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Lansing, Mich.—The Cushman Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned in June will be rebuilt on the same site, business being conducted in the meantime from the Lansing office of the company. Beans and grain were damaged in considerable quantity in the fire. Two other plants are operated by the Cushman Co., one at Dimondale and the other at Bath. As reported in the June 24 number of Journals, the company had only recently installed additional equipment and enlarged its rabbit food manufacturing plant, which it had been operating night and day to keep up with its business. In the new plant a Prater Blue Streak Hammer Mill with a 30-h.p. direct-connected motor and a built-in electro-magnetic separator will be installed along with a roller mill and drier for use in making the company's specially prepared rabbit food. A feed mixer will also be installed.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, Minn.—The local office of H. L. Hankinson & Co. has been discontinued.

Correll, Minn.—H. C. Nelson, of Marietta, has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

St. Vincent, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having a new 10-ton scale, Strong-Scott Dump and other repairs installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Mapleton, Minn.—The Equity Elvtr. Co.'s property, consisting of a 25,000-bu. elevator, concrete warehouse, corn crib and lots, were sold by the receiver on July 13.

Myrtle, Minn.—William W. Officer, for many years manager of the Speltz Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator at this point, died at the home of his daughter in Robbinsdale, Minn., June 26. Burial was at Myrtle.

Lonsdale, Minn.—Farmers of this community have decided not to re-organize the Farmers Co-op. Co. A gradual decrease in the volume of grain shipped, due to more diversified farming, was given as the reason.

Erskine, Minn.—Gust Hankey has been placed in charge of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s house at this point, having been transferred from the company's elevator at McIntosh, where he has been assisting for the past two years.

Clinton, Minn.—O. H. Johnson, of Spicer, Minn., is the new manager of the Clinton Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Mr. Smythe. Both the Great Western and the Farmers Elvtrs. have been repaired in anticipation of the coming harvest.

Shakopee, Minn.—The Shakopee Grain Co. has erected a storage building at the east side of its elevator, 28 x 20 feet, 12 feet high, to provide storage space that will be necessary when the company becomes the wholesale distributor of King Midas flour and feed.

Hampton, Minn.—At the recent annual meeting of the Hampton Farmers Elvtr. Co. it was decided to continue the policy of the last two years of letting out the elevator but keeping the feed grinding operation for the company. Guy Traenor operates the elevator.

Lake Benton, Minn.—Andrew Hoberg has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, succeeding R. M. Jorgensen, who resigned late in June, after being manager since 1914 with the exception of the 14 months he served in the World War. Mr. Hoberg has been assistant for a number of years.

Plainview, Minn.—George Eastman, of Wabasha, is the new manager of the R. E. Jones Co.'s elevator, succeeding J. F. Guzinski.

Haydenville, Minn.—The Haydenville Farmers Exchange, managed by Ralph Gelting, has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a 25,000-bu., 12-bin elevator which will have one leg, a two-room office with fireproof vault and a full basement. Power will be furnished with a Waukesha engine and the receiving scale in the driveway will be a 10-ton scale fitted with a Strong-Scott Dump. Work will be started at once.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Among recent new members of the Chamber of Commerce is Joseph G. Sellwood.

The death of Fred Mygatt, who for 30 years was doorkeeper of the Chamber of Commerce, occurred early in July. His age was 76.

Mrs. T. P. Heffelfinger, wife of the treas. of the Van Dusen Harrington Co., while returning from a visit to Gull Lake, on July 12, with her husband, was killed when their car was forced off the road by another car, Mr. Heffelfinger was fortunate in suffering only a few bruises.

The local commission business of the Bartlett-Frazier Co. has been taken over by the Cargill Commission Co. The transaction includes the Bartlett-Frazier Co.'s Duluth business also. The Bartlett-Frazier name will continue. The Minneapolis company was not a part of the company bearing the same name in Chicago.

The Bartlett-Frazier Co., which recently cancelled its lease on the 2,300,000-bu. Soo Line Elvtr. which has been bot by the Farmers National Grain Corp. (as reported in the last number of the Journals), will devote its efforts in the future exclusively to the merchandising of grain from outside markets to Minneapolis.

It is reported that the Farmers National Grain Corp. has bot Elvtr. M, owned and operated by the Pioneer Grain Corp. and having a capacity of 35,000 bus., the 3,200,000-bu. terminal elevator in St. Paul and the 1,600,000-bu. house in this city, both owned by the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, a co-operative affiliated with the Farmers National. It is also reported that the corp. has bot the Farmers Union Terminal's 218,000-bu. house in Williston, N. D.

Harry F. Shepherdson, of this city, general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp. in the spring wheat area of the Northwest, has resigned, effective Aug. 1, due to ill health, it is said. Wilbur Joyce, of Duluth, former manager of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co.'s Duluth offices, will succeed Mr. Shepherdson. The official headquarters of the corp. have been in St. Paul, but much of the work has been done in Minneapolis, where the former offices of the Quinn-Shepherdson Co., of which Mr. Shepherdson was the head, were moved by the Farmers National a year ago. B. V. Loosemore, assistant general manager for the Farmers National, also will retire Aug. 1.

MISSOURI

North Kansas City, Mo.—Wind caused a small loss to the Staley Milling Co.'s plant July 4.

LaClede, Mo.—Clark Herring has opened a feed mill and is prepared to grind wheat, oats or corn, or make any kind of feed.

Salisbury, Mo.—Lon. McCorkle, who recently sold his elevator at Clifton Hill, Mo., has bot the Salisbury Milling Co.'s elevator.

Kansas City, Mo.—A corn meal unit is being added to the plant of the Southard Feed & Milling Co., to have a capacity of about 400 barrels a day.

Slater, Mo.—Charles Bolte has purchased John Reiderer's interest in the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co., after a partnership of 25 years. Mr. Bolte now becomes pres. and general manager. There will be no other change in the personnel or in the policy of conducting the business. Two sons of Mr. Bolte are with him in the mill, Carl who is sec'y of the company, and Harry.

California, Mo.—Kuhlman & Meyer Milling Co. has installed a 1/2-ton K. C. vertical batch mixer, and a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with 50-h.p. G. E. enclosed motor and belt drives that operate all the machinery in the plant.—S. H. Stoltzfus.

Montrose, Mo.—The Wally Elvtr. burned at about 11 p. m., July 4, the cause of the fire being reported as either lightning or spontaneous combustion; loss, about \$9,000; partly insured. The office, a few feet from the elevator, also burned but the records and office furniture were saved.

Windsor, Mo.—Lingle Grain & Milling Co. has just completed a feed mill which has capacity for grinding and mixing 250 tons of feed, 200 bbl. of meal, and a quantity of sweet feeds daily, and includes 20,000 bus. grain storage. It is fitted with a 3 high roller mill for making cracked corn, two 2 high roller mills for making meal, a cracked corn grader and meal separator, a Western Sheller, a Western Gyrating Cleaner, a Williams Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. G. E. enclosed motor and tex-rope drive, a Munson ear corn and cob crusher, 4 steel molasses tanks, Union Iron Works Truck Dump and two 1-ton KC batch mixers.—S. H. Stoltzfus.

MONTANA

Greenwood, Mont.—Lightning struck and destroyed small detached gasoline house of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. on June 27.

Stanford, Mont.—The capacity of the Stanford Flour Mills, F. H. and L. E. Sanders, owners, has been increased to 200 barrels per day.

Carlyle, Mont.—Reese Owens has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. He has taken a similar position at Wibaux, Mont.

Wibaux, Mont.—The new manager of the Wibaux Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is Reese Owens, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Carlyle, Mont.

Saco, Mont.—The Winter-Truesdell-Dierks Co.'s elevator was closed June 30 and will remain closed until next fall. The grain stored in it will be removed to the St. Anthony & Dakota Grain Co.'s elevator, and P. L. Peterson, local manager, will look after the coal business of the other concern until the present supply has been sold.

Nashua, Mont.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. is rebuilding its elevator which burned last fall. The new plant will have a capacity of 25,000 bus., containing 14 bins. Same will be motorized with totally-enclosed, fan-cooled motors. Other equipment will include a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump, Modern dump and hopper scales and a head drive. The contract was let in June to the Hogenson Const. Co. and the elevator will be completed in the latter part of July.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Lake Grain Co., Inc. (formerly known as H. B. Lake & Co.), which was recently incorporated, as reported previously in the Journals, has bot 13 elevators located at the following towns, headquarters being in Great Falls: Dutton, Pendroy, Fort Benton, Carter, Moore, Rudyard, Highwood, Swift, Gildford, Grass Range, Moulton, Beckett and Townsend. The Swift, Dutton and several other elevators were bot from the Cascade Mill & Elvtr. Co. and the State Elvtr. Co. Other elevators were acquired from Minnesota corporations.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln, Neb.—The new grain warehouse law will go into effect Aug. 2. A digest appeared in this column July 8.

Marsland, Neb.—The Marsland Co-op. Grain Co. has bot the G. H. Young Elvtr. which it has rented during the past year.

Duncan, Neb.—I took charge of the T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s elevator and lumber yard here on March 1.—A. B. Morfeld.

Concord, Neb.—The elevator owned by the Crowell Grain Co., of Omaha, burned late in the afternoon of July 15: loss, \$30,000. The cause of the fire was believed to have been spontaneous combustion.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Knox, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Agent of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is returned marked "Unknown."

Brandon, Neb.—The Brandon Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co.

Nimburg (Linwood p. o.), Neb.—Frank J. Votava has bot from E. J. Roh the Nimburg grain elevator that has been closed for some time.

Waverly, Neb.—The Johnson Grain Co. is installing a Bender Electric Hoist purchased from the R. R. Howell Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Alliance, Neb.—Geo. Neuswanger has fitted the driveway of his elevator with a 6x12 ft. steel grate, furnished by the Ryan Const. Co.

Otoe, Neb.—Frank Krisl is now operating the Duff Elvtr. formerly operated by the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.—C. W. Yount Grain Co.

Danbury, Neb.—The Shannon Grain Co., of Kansas City, has purchased E. F. Ervin's elevator and placed Lewis Wonderly, of Traer, Kan., in charge.

Haigler, Neb.—The Haigler Equity Exchange has bot the concrete elevator formerly owned by W. F. Wood and now owns the two elevators at this point.

Grainton, Neb.—Superior DP Cups have been installed and other repairs made by the Cheyenne Elvtr. Co. The York Fdry. & Engine Wks. furnished the equipment.

Grand Island, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mill, or the Glade Mill, as it is locally known, has enlarged its scales and dumping platform to handle any size of truck.

Rohrs, Neb.—Ed Ely, of the Ely Grain Co., Auburn, Neb., bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here at public auction on July 6 and will operate it in conjunction with his Auburn elevator.—C. W. Yount Grain Co. (Nebraska City, Neb.)

Omaha, Neb.—The county assessor has ruled that the Grain Stabilization Corp. must pay state taxes of about \$163,000 on its 13,000,000 bus. of wheat in this state, altho the corporation had claimed exemption because of being a governmental agency.

Wareham, Neb.—C. J. Ronan recently purchased the Atlas Elvtr. and is making numerous repairs and improvements. Mr. Ronan was formally engaged in the grain business at Randolph, Neb., but was forced to dismantle his elevator at that point on account of the relocation of a highway.

Reynolds, Neb.—Members of the Kansas-Nebraska State-line Grain Dealers Ass'n met in this city Tuesday evening, June 30, 33 being in attendance. Problems in connection with marketing the new wheat were discussed. F. J. Buntmeyer, of Deshler, pres., acted as chairman, and F. L. Brown, of Chester, pres. of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, explained the provisions of the new Nebraska grain warehouse law.

Omaha, Neb.—N. B. Updike has sold his interest in the Updike Grain Co., an Illinois corporation, to the Farmers National Grain Corp., giving that company the controlling interest in this futures commission house. This company has no connection with the Updike Grain Corp. of this city, which operates elevators here and in Council Bluffs, the three houses having a total capacity of approximately 5,000,000 bus. More recently the Updike Grain Corp. has sold three of its elevators, located here, at Missouri Valley, Ia., and at Lincoln, to the Farmers National Whse. Corp.

Roscoe, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had its 40,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator remodeled, installing a steel leg casing with large belt and superior DP cups that brot the lofting capacity to more than 3,000 bus. per hour. A new Winter Head Drive was installed with 15-h.p. motor from R. R. Howell & Co.. The dump sinks were torn out and enlarged to capacity for 1500 bus. to operate in conjunction with the increased lofting capacity, and the driveway was extended six feet. A 6x6 ft. grate was installed. The work was done by Van Ness Const. Co.

Omaha, Neb.—Work is rapidly progressing on the new 5,000,000-bu. addition to the plant built last year by the Cargill Elvtr. Co. The Fegles Const. Co., which has the contract, is well up to schedule and before the 1st of August the addition will be ready for operation. This will give Cargill Elvtr. Co. capacity for over 10,000,000 bus. here. The same headhouse will be used for operation of the new addition as for the older plant.

Fremont, Neb.—The new half-million bu. addition to the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s Elvtr. B (the former Nye-Schneider-Fowler Elvtr.) is being built on the east end of the present structure and consists of 12 large concrete tanks with interstices, that will occupy a ground site 169 feet long, with a connecting tunnel and connections at the top. Between the large tanks will be 15 small tanks, with three bins in each. When the pouring of concrete starts, it will be kept up continuously, 24 hours a day. The addition is to be ready to receive grain by Aug. 25.

Eldorado, Neb.—Construction is about completed on the new 20,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator being built for Wm. McNeil, of Russell Grain Co., by Van Ness Const. Co. The plant is being fitted with a Van Ness Pneumatic Truck Lift, a 2,000-bu. leg, with 6x11 in. Salem cups, a 7½-h.p. and a 5-h.p. G. E. enclosed motors, a Eureka Cleaner, a Van Ness Manlift, a 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and other modern machinery. The new house is arranged to spout to the old one, six feet distant, and grain is returned from the old house with a screw conveyor. The old house is used for storage purposes only.

Kimball, Neb.—It was reported late in June that the Kimball County Grain Co-op. intended buying elevators at Kimball, Bushnell and at Dix (all in Kimball County), and in case satisfactory deals could not be made with existing facilities, the co-operative was prepared to build. About two weeks later it was reported that the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. (subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp.) had purchased three elevators in this section, the Herbert Welch Elvtr. at Kimball, the Ehlers & Binning Elvtr. at Dix, and an elevator at Lodgepole, and also that the purchase of the Witt Milling Co.'s elevator at Potter was pending. It is believed that these elevators were purchased for the Kimball County Grain Co-op., the Farmers National Grain Corp. furnishing the cash for the transactions.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The second addition with capacity for 15,000 bus. has been completed on the elevator of the Clovis Mill & Elvtr. Co. This gives the plant capacity for 90,000 bus. in the original elevator C and the two additions that have been built this spring and early summer. Both additions were built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co. They are of studded construction, iron-clad, and arranged to work in conjunction with the original elevator machinery.

NEW YORK

Perry, N. Y.—The Grange League Federation is installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Feeders and separators have recently been installed in the Grange League Federation feed mill, Quisenberry Mill, and Pillsbury Mill to eliminate foreign material from grain to be ground and to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

NORTH DAKOTA

Donnybrook, N. D.—J. G. Egan has sold his elevator to the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n.

Pekin, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, has bot the Pekin Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Devils Lake, N. D.—W. A. Newhouse is reported to have become associated with the Atwood-Larson Co.

Mooreton, N. D.—Repairs have been made on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Hatton, N. D.—The new agent of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s house at this point is A. T. Thompson, of Merricourt, N. D.

Church Ferry, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has appointed John Fevold as grain elevator agent, succeeding C. E. Pierce.

Bowman, N. D.—The Bowman Farmers Union contemplates the erection of a 40,000-bu. elevator as soon as a site can be secured.

Olmstead Station (Egeland p. o.), N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is now being managed by O. M. Johnson, recently appointed.

Milton, N. D.—H. B. Hanson, of Blanchard, N. D., has been appointed local agent of the Monarch Elvtr. Co. at this point, succeeding R. B. Trask.

Buxton, N. D.—Louis Sand, who resigned as manager of the Buxton Grain & Potato Co.'s elevator last April, is again manager of this house.

Tower City, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant has been purchased by Frank Bannister, of Wolf Point, Mont., who will operate it himself.

Adams, N. D.—The Minnekota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point has been closed and George Anderson, the agent, has taken a position at Casselton.

Pillsbury, N. D.—The Pillsbury Elvtr. Co. has installed a 24-inch attrition mill equipped with built-in magnetic separators in four of its elevators.

New England, N. D.—The Columbia Elvtr. that burned June 29 is being replaced by a new elevator, to be completed in time for the new crop. N. M. Weber is manager.

Robinson, N. D.—The Robinson Union Elvtr. Co. has appointed Art Ness, of Washburn, manager of its elevator, the former manager, L. Bennett having resigned.

Hong Station (York p. o.), N. D.—N. J. Hennen buyer for the Hong Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the last year, has been made manager to succeed G. W. Runcorn, resigned.

Burt, N. D.—We sold our 40,000-bu. elevator to J. S. Birdsall, who made the highest bid, which was \$7,200 cash.—Emil Steig, secy of the former Burt Equity Exchange.

Alsen, N. D.—The new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is Vernon Mattix, former manager of the Farmers Grain Co. at Fonda, N. D. He succeeds H. P. Madison here.

Glenburn, N. D.—The Glenburn Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently appointed George Hayes, former superintendent for the Montana-Dakota Grain Co. in Montana, manager of its elevator.

Gladstone, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has been organized and expects to be in operation here by Aug. 1. The new company has leased the Gladstone Grain Co.'s building.

Berea (Valley City p. o.), N. D.—C. M. Smedstad, of Averill, Minn., has been appointed manager of the Berea Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator succeeding H. C. Bushy, deceased.

Bismarck, N. D.—Governor Shafer has appointed Wesley McDowell, Marion farmer, former bank pres., also former state representative, state grain commissioner to succeed the late Oliver Knudson.

Bismarck, N. D.—Grain elevators in the state of North Dakota are again reminded that licenses must be obtained by Aug. 1 of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to avoid closure of warehouses.

Hamar, N. D.—Oscar Tossett, who for several years has been the successful manager of the Hamar Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, resigned on June 20, to go to Warwick, where he has bot an interest in an elevator.

Warwick, N. D.—An interest in the Valley Grain Co. has been bot by Oscar Tossett, former manager of the Hamar Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, at Hamar, N. D., from Melvin Peterson. Mr. Tossett has taken active charge of the elevator.

Southam, N. D.—Albert J. Anderson, who operated the A. J. Anderson Elvtr. at Brocket, N. D., for a number of years, and who has spent the last three years in California, has been appointed agent of the Woodworth Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Lakota, N. D.—After being elevator manager and grain buyer for the National Elvtr. Co. at this point for 11 years, K. Vary has decided to retire from this work and devote his time to his greenhouse business. He has been succeeded by William Zimmer, of Calvin, N. D.

Grand Forks, N. D.—It is rumored that construction of a terminal elevator here may result as a consequence of the federal court order dissolving the temporary injunction restraining the Interstate Commerce Commission from putting the general grain rate order into effect on western trunk lines.

Hebron, N. D.—The local elevator, operated by the Wheat Pool last year, but formerly belonging to the Powers Elvtr. Co., has been turned over to its former owner. Wm. A. Schoenborn, who operated the elevator last year for the Wheat Pool, will continue in charge for the Powers Co. From now on the elevator will have no connection whatever with either the Wheat Pool or the Farm Board.

Mandan, N. D.—The contract has been let to the Hogenson Const. Co. to rebuild the plant of the Slope Grain & Feed Co. which burned this spring. The new plant will consist of a 30,000-bu. elevator and feed mill. The elevator will have 18 bins and be of cribbed construction, completely iron clad. Equipment includes a Richardson Automatic Scale, dump scale, motors and a Big 3 disc separator. The construction of the new plant is progressing rapidly, and it will be ready for the new crop. Mr. Joe Wohkittel is the owner and manager of the company.

Fingal, N. D.—The old plant of the Fingal Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been wrecked and the contract let to the Hogenson Const. Co. to rebuild an up-to-date plant of 40,000 bus. capacity. Work is progressing rapidly and the elevator will be completed in time for the new crop. The new plant is of cribbed construction, completely iron clad, and both engine power and motor power will be used, one of the two legs being driven by a single phase totally-enclosed motor connected direct to a worm gear head drive. Other equipment includes a 15-ton dump scale and a Big 3 disc separator. The elevator will have 20 bins and a warehouse will also be built. P. M. Hones is the manager.

OHIO

Groveport, O.—North Bros. are installing a Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

Apple Creek, O.—Wind did some damage to the roof of Studer Bros. plant on June 26.

Tiffin, O.—Fire caused serious damage to the plant of the Joseph Loudenslager Estate on July 14.

Shiloh, O.—The Shiloh Equity Exchange scale shed roof was damaged by wind on June 26.

Hagenbaugh (Cable p. o.), O.—The O. M. Clark Elvtr. has recently installed a new 20-ton scale and is now open for business.

Cygnets, O.—On June 26, wind blew the chimney on Ash-Shaw & Company Warehouse onto the roof causing some small damage.

Lewisburg, O.—The equipment for the new elevator, recently completed for C. W. Pontius, replacing the house burned in February, was furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Burton Station, O.—The mill formerly operated by M. N. Collins has been leased by R. C. Ray, of Warren, O., who will handle flour and feed under the firm name of Pioneer Mill.

Mount Blanchard, O.—Mt. Blanchard Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: C. B. Fahl, H. G. Benjamin and C. O. Tippin; this new firm was organized some time ago to take over the elevator formerly operated by the old Mt. Blanchard Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Kileville, O.—My father, Fred Kile, senior member of our firm, died June 23, of heart failure, due to diabetes. Our business will be continued under the same name as it has been, being operated by myself.—Elton M. Kile, Fred Kile & Son. [Mr. Kile's death was reported in the last number of the Journals.]

Circleville, O.—The first local meeting on the new crop was held at the Pickaway Country Club at Circleville July 1. Golf was enjoyed by some of the boys in the afternoon and a chicken dinner was served at 7 p. m. Over 80 elevator men attended. Estimates of yield of new crop run from 15 to 40 bus. per acre, and movement will be in full swing by the 15th of this month.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Toledo, O.—O. E. Keller, former manager for the J. J. Badenoch Co., Chicago, and pres. of the American Feed Supply Ass'n for two years, has bot an interest in Kasco Mills, Inc., of which he has become vice-pres. and general manager, succeeding F. C. Bowes, resigned. Plans are being developed for the enlarging and equipping of the plant for a larger production than ever before. An additional \$100,000 of preferred stock will be issued, most of which is already subscribed.

Columbus, O.—J. E. McLean has been appointed receiver of the Gwinn Milling Co. in order to facilitate liquidation of the business and the sale of the property. The company is in good condition financially, with a very small indebtedness and no mortgages on the property. The plant includes 500,000 bus. of grain storage capacity. This friendly receivership was granted on a claim of \$46,482 presented by the First Citizens Trust Co., Columbus. Mr. McLean is associated with the Gwinn Co.

OKLAHOMA

Capron, Okla.—The elevators of C. E. Heaton and of E. A. Johnston here were recently damaged by a tornado.

Jet, Okla.—Raymond Benson, formerly of Cherokee, has taken over the management of the Choctaw Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Rocky, Okla.—C. P. Andrews, of Weatherford, has been appointed manager of the Wheeler Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding G. B. Hannah, resigned.

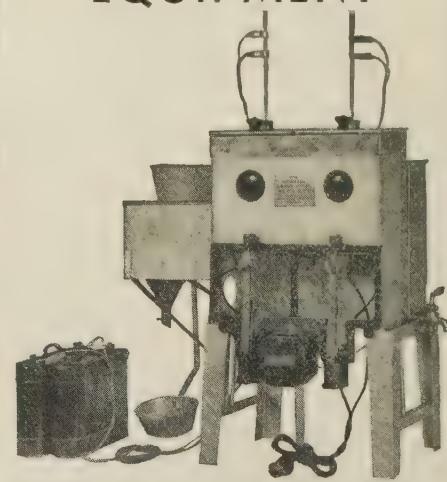
Woodward, Okla.—L. S. Fisher has bot the Brubaker Grain Co.'s elevator and placed Leo Buhrman in charge. Business will be conducted under the name of the L. S. Fisher Grain Co.

Shawnee, Okla.—Machinery for the new unit of the Shawnee Milling Co. was installed early this month. As reported in the May 13 Journals, this company recently doubled its grain storage capacity and also increased its flour milling capacity. The company also manufactures feeds.

Hennessey, Okla.—Contract for the construction of a 100,000-bu. concrete elevator to replace the iron-clad frame structure that burned June 19, was let to the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. June 29, the elevator to be complete and ready for grain in 60 working days. The foundation will be 49 x 52 feet and the structure will be 135 feet high. Plans provide for two steel elevator legs capable of carrying 2,000 bus. each per hour and operated by 15-h.p. electric motors. Each leg will have a dust collector. Equipment will include two-way loading device, 10-bu. automatic scales, air compressor dump, etc.

Carmen, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange's elevator that burned on June 29, as reported in the last number of the Journals, contained about 9,000 bus. of wheat at the time, which was also lost; loss, estimated at \$23,000. The elevator was insured. A new elevator is now under construction, A. F. Roberts Const. Co. having the contract. The elevator will have capacity for 25,000 bus. in nine bins, and will be equipped with one leg, a suction fan, a 15 and a 2-h.p. motor, a pneumatic truck lift, a steel grate, automatic scales, and other up-to-date machinery. The leg will have lofting capacity for 2,500 bus. per hour.

GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT



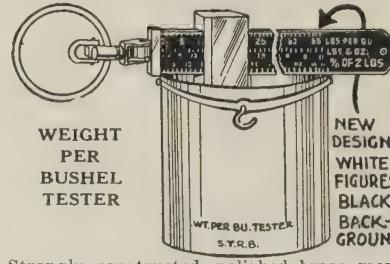
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PER
BUSHEL
TESTER**

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DESIGN
WHITE
FIGURES
BLACK
BACK-
GROUND**

Strongly constructed, polished brass measure holds the grain, and a brass beam with sliding brass poise quickly gives test weight. The beam has three graduations to give weight per bushel, to show percentage of loss in cleaning and give exact weight of sample. Three sizes—pint, quart and two quarts.



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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Tuttle, Okla.—Ralph Kingsolver has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Ontario, Ore.—G. H. Brizendine has established a sweet feed mill for the manufacture of stock and poultry food.

Spokane, Wash.—Dewey Leach, who has been Kerr Gifford & Co.'s Seattle manager, is to be transferred to the company's office in this city.

Delaney, Wash.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp.'s warehouse burned July 8; 14,000 bus. of wheat, two box cars and 100 acres of wheat also burned; insurance on warehouse \$5,000.

Rupert, Ida.—The large warehouse of the Buhl Seed & Grain Co. burned at 1:30 a. m., June 30; loss, approximately \$15,000; partly insured. Several thousand pounds of beans and seed were burned also.

Portland, Ore.—The annual meeting of the Merchant Exchange was held July 21. New directors elected included A. M. Scott, C. A. Babcock, Paul G. Ostroot, S. E. Semple, G. C. Ballard and F. S. Roberts.

Lewiston, Ida.—Pouring of concrete for the 130,000-bu. concrete and steel elevator under construction for the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., financed by the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been completed by Alloway & Georg.

Colfax, Wash.—Colfax will hereafter be the grain grading point for the territory between Spokane and the Snake River, the office to be in charge of J. W. Umbarger, of Spokane, a federal licensed grain inspector, who will have several assistants.

Portland, Ore.—Phil Benedict will be transferred by Kerr Gifford & Co. from its Portland to its Seattle office about Aug. 1, succeeding Dewey Leach as manager. Mr. Leach will be transferred to Spokane. Mr. Benedict is pres. of the Portland Grain Exchange.

Dayton, Wash.—Altho it was reported in May that the Farmers National Grain Corp. had purchased a number of warehouses and an elevator of the Whetstone-Turner Warehouse Co. in Columbia County, the warehouse company has since voted against selling five elevators and 10 warehouses in that county to the farmers company. In spite of conditions, the company is prospering and recently paid the usual dividends.

Portland, Ore.—The Merchants Exchange directors recently adopted the following ruling, on recommendation of the grain com'ite: "Controversies between members, which arise thru trades under the ruling of the Merchants Exchange, shall be submitted to the Exchange for arbitration, prior to being submitted to any other body. Such controversies which arise between a member and a non-member, may be submitted for recommendation thru the Exchange thru arbitration."

Seattle, Wash.—The annual meeting and election of officers of the Grain Exchange took place July 13, at which time Frank E. Ryer was elected pres.; C. W. Nelson, vice-pres.; H. L. McIntyre, sec'y, and Dave Hughes, treas. J. McCormack was re-appointed manager. Dave Hughes, manager of the grain department of Logan & Bryan; Harry Wylde and C. W. Nelson were elected trustees. The board of trustees also includes W. H. Foster, L. P. Bauman, Gordon T. Shaw and S. C. Armstrong.

A series of grain grading schools, sponsored by the Union Pacific Railroad, the Idaho Department of Agriculture, the Idaho Extension Service and under federal grain supervision, were recently held in this state. Th U. P. supplied a coach fully equipped as a grain grading laboratory, and provided accommodations for 35 persons. The schedule consisted of grading of samples, both mechanical and analytical; discussion of car loading, weighing and sampling; oats and barley grading practice; use of sampling and grading equipment, and grain inspection organization. The school was held at Ashton July 8-9, Idaho Falls July 10-11, Payette July 13-14, Caldwell July 15-16, Gooding July 17-18 and Pocatello July 20-21.

Colfax, Wash.—A com'ite appointed by the Colfax Chamber of Commerce and consisting of J. H. Roberts and Fred B. Rogers, will handle grain grading for all companies engaged in the grain business in this (Whitman) county and vicinity. R. W. Umbarger, who will have a number of assistants, will be the grader.

PENNSYLVANIA

Christiana, Pa.—A new hammer mill and feed mixer have been installed by Ralph W. Snavely, who contemplates increasing his facilities still more, later.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Penn Jersey Feed Mills, incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Walter K. Woodman and others; to deal in grain, feed and other products.

Philadelphia, Pa.—At the July meeting of the directors of the Commercial Exchange, the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., of Lamar, Colo., and J. P. Crisconi were elected to membership in the exchange.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Frankfort, S. D.—A new coal shed is being built at this station for the Atlas Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Isabel, S. D.—Repairs will be made at the Isabel Equity Exchange's elevator and the T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

New Effington, S. D.—Mr. Eager has been appointed manager of the local elevator of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., succeeding Albert Willemsen.

Stickney, S. D.—James Carlon's elevator, known locally as the South Elvtr., was struck by lightning early in July and burned. It contained about 500 bus. of grain.

Chamberlain, S. D.—The name under which the new elevator and feed mill now under construction, as reported in the last number of the Journals, will be operated is the Rosenthal-Townsend Grain Co.

Elk Point, S. D.—M. J. Robertson has been selected as manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Chas. Gill, resigned. Mr. Robertson for a number of years was with J. J. Mullaney, grain dealer, of this place.

Crandall, S. D.—We have just completed a thoro overhauling of our plant, erected a new gas house and have done a good deal of grading and filling in around the elevator. Have also repainted our sign and the interior of the office.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Scotland, S. D.—William J. Coen, an elevator manager for many years, died quite unexpectedly, on one of the last days of June. As a young man just out of school, he managed an elevator at Parnell, Ia. About 10 years ago he moved to South Dakota, and was manager of an elevator at this point until, on account of inactivity in the grain business he secured a job on a paving crew and had just started working the morning of his death. He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

SOUTHEAST

Culpepper, Va.—The Culpepper Milling Co.'s plant burned recently; loss, \$75,000.

Bonifay, Fla.—A grist mill is being erected by M. C. Clark, of Andalusia, Ala., who contemplates installing a feed mill and crusher later.

Henderson, N. C.—Acme Feed & Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: C. V. Singleton and Irvine B. Watkins.

Bailey, N. C.—J. S. Wilson is reported as considering establishing a feed mill for grinding corn, to be operated by a small oil engine.

Reedson (Engle p. o.), W. Va.—The elevators at this point and at Duffield (p. o. name Darke), owned by Myers & Hardy, bankrupt, have been sold by the court, the former to Craven Jenkins and the latter to R. Waldo Baker, grain dealer at Summit Point and at Charles Town.

Kilmarnock, Va.—The Baltimore Feed & Grain Co. has just completed overhauling and repairing the machinery of the local grist mill, recently leased, and is now ready to manufacture flour, meal and feed. C. L. Miller will manage the mill, also a feed store in connection.

TENNESSEE

Athens, Tenn.—A 40 x 70-foot addition is being erected at the plant of the Southeastern Mills, Inc., and new equipment to the amount of \$10,000 will be installed.

Waynesboro, Tenn.—It is reported that Ed Copous, whose recently purchased flour mill burned, may put in a roller corn mill soon. The plant was known as the Waynesboro Flour Mill.

TEXAS

Olney, Tex.—Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by wind on June 12.

Bovina, Tex.—Wayne Phares has been made manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n's elevator at this point.

Grand Prairie, Tex.—Wesley B. Young has recently installed a Texas Cyclone Sweet Feed Mixer in connection with his feed mill.

Greenville, Tex.—A very hard wind-storm on July 8 broke about fifty window lights in the mill building of the Greenville Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Spearman, Tex. The R. L. McClellan Grain Co. is adding 10,000 bus. to its storage capacity, the new bins being of steel and about 75 feet in circumference.

Amarillo, Tex.—Clarence D. Fields, Norris Grain Co., is reported to have opened a branch office in this city, in the Fisk Bldg., and to have taken charge.

Dalhart, Tex.—The Mayfield Feed & Grain Co. completed an additional unit to its elevator and feed mill late in June, having a capacity of 10,000 bus. The total capacity of the elevator is now 35,000 bus.

Granbury, Tex.—Lampkin Bros., manufacturers of Gilt Edge poultry and dairy feeds, have added a Texas Cyclone Sweet Feed Mixer to their plant and are now equipped to do custom grinding and mixing sweet feed.

FORT WORTH
Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit
Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

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James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

Wolfe City, Tex.—The Kimball Milling Co., Inc., of Ft. Worth, lost its sweet feed plant by fire July 2; loss, \$75,000. The flour mill was not damaged. The feed plant will probably be rebuilt soon. This company operates a number of flour mills and terminal grain elevators.

Spur, Tex.—The Porter & Turner Grain Co., of Amarillo, which operates loading machines at this point, is reported to be seriously considering the erection of an elevator here next year, the size of the house depending on the acreage and weather conditions next spring.

Whitewright, Tex.—Kay Kimbell, of Ft. Worth, has taken over the mill, elevator and warehouse operated for some time by Vaughan & Barbee and associates, which increases Mr. Kimbell's storage capacity at this point by 100,000 bus. Grover Gillett has been placed in charge of the property.

Denison, Tex.—A 75-year-old grist mill, that originally came to Texas in an ox wagon, and which is now the property of J. T. Williams, whose father had the millstones brot from France and who himself operated the mill before and during the Civil War, is to be again put in operation near Denison. It will be operated with a gasoline motor.

Galveston, Tex.—The Transit Milling Co. was organized recently, the export business to be taken care of at this city, and cotton-seed cake conversion plants to be operated at Sherman, Tex., and Cairo, Ill. The company will do a general domestic business in cake, meal and screenings, which part of the business will be handled at Sherman. Geo. Gymer, of Galveston, is pres. of the company, and D. A. Curtis is manager at Sherman.

McKibben Switch (Spearman p. o.), Tex.—A 12,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator is in operation at McKibben Switch for R. L. McClellan. Two weeks after letting the contract the job was done. It contains 6 bins, one leg with capacity for 3,000 bus. per hour, a 15-h.p. type Z gas engine, an all-steel truck lift, a steel grate and pan, a manlift, and a 10-ton truck scale. A. F. Roberts Const. Co. had the contract.

Pampa, Tex.—L. C. McMurtry, owner of the McMurtry Grain Co. and who operated the first elevator established at Pampa, is reported to have sold four elevators, located at this point, at Heaton, Kingsmill and at Hoover, to the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Corp. Mr. McMurtry is a past pres. of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—At the annual meeting of the Grain Exchange held June 25, the following officers were elected: Pres., E. R. Alton; vice-pres., J. J. Neville; sec'y-treas., Lloyd C. Stone. Directors: E. R. Alton, R. E. Miller, C. H. Greene, N. Nelson, Henry H. Blood, W. G. Fence, P. M. Thompson and C. J. Baker.

Ogden, Utah.—The entire fifth floor of the Kiesel Bldg. has been leased by the Ogden Chamber of Commerce to the Farmers National Grain Corp., the Ogden Grain Exchange and the Intermountain Grain Growers, Inc., the Chamber of Commerce, which until two years ago had its headquarters in this building, holds a lease on the quarters until Dec. 31, 1933. The Chamber of Commerce is now located in the Hotel Bigelow.

Ogden, Utah.—The daily press of the whole country has given wide publicity to the report that the Farmers National Grain Corp. had bought or leased 45 elevators in the intermountain country, but the truth of the matter is that 23 of these are simply renewals of last year's lease and not new transactions, as the public was led to believe. The elevators are located at the following towns: Utah—Sharp, Nephi, Murray, Blue Creek, Lampo, Kosmo, Tremonton, Fielding, Portage, Hyrum, Wellsville, Cache Junction. Idaho—Malad, Weston, Coulam, Oxford, Swan Lake, Downey, Preston, Arimo, Virginia, McCammon, Bancroft, Talmage, Grace, Soda Springs, American Falls, Hill City, Corral, Fairfield, Roberts, Bryn, Walker, Felt, Lamont, France, Drummond, Grainsville, Ashton, Tetonia, Newdale, Ririe and Rigby.

Nephi, Utah.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s new 100,000-bu. sacked storage warehouse, reported in the last number of the Journals as under construction, has been completed.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—Guy H. Coons, formerly in charge of sales for the Gulf Crushing Co. in Wisconsin and northern Michigan, is now working the same territory with Illinois additional, for Shellbuilder, Inc., with headquarters in this city.

Investigation of Farm Board Demanded by Brookhart

Senator Brookhart of Iowa said July 8 that he would offer a resolution in the Senate for an investigation into the wheat surplus and policy of the Farm Board. He said:

The Farm Board was not meeting the surplus problem either as to wheat or other crops. "If the Farm Board cannot fix a price on wheat or hold the price up to a reasonable figure it might as well be abolished."

"The Board has utterly failed to do what was intended by congress, deal with the agricultural surplus problem. It could not have done more than it has to wreck the farmer."

Compulsory Fumigation Against Weevil In California

Compulsory fumigation against grain weevil is provided for in Bill A. B. 418 (Chapter 710) just signed by the Governor of California.

The measure provides that the cost of the fumigation can be assessed as a lien against the stored grain.

Badly infested lots of stored grain can be removed upon notice to the owner, according to another provision in the new act.

County horticulturists are permitted to enter warehouses, under A. B. 599 (Chapter 1196), for the purpose of destroying pests.

KANSAS CITY 1930 HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER Eagle Elevator

KANSAS CITY 1931 HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER Continental Elevator

Now Building

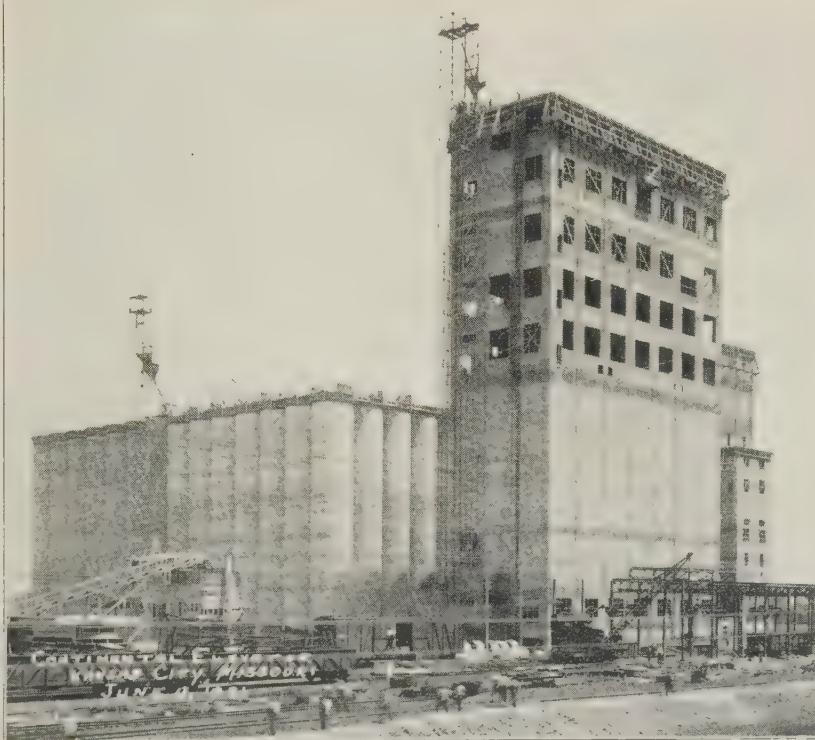
KANSAS CITY 1931 HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER Rock Island Terminal Elevators operated by Simonds Shields Lonsdale Grain Co.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Right to Crops.—Landlord permitting tenant, without objection, to sow wheat in fall before term expired, could not enjoin tenant from harvesting away-going crop. Where farming lease from April to April is silent regarding tenant's right to away-going crops, custom in vicinity of giving tenant right to such crops annexes such right to lease. Landlord's ignorance of custom in vicinity regarding tenant's right to away-going crops is no excuse, since custom amounts to rule of law.—*Prysi v. Kinsey. Court of Appeals of Ohio. 175 N. E. 707.*

Carrier Liable for Theft from Car Being Loaded.—Where shipper began loading car with wool, but carrier's agent, on approach of nightfall, suspended loading and placed seal upon car which shipper had no right to break and wool was stolen during night, bailment existed. That breaking of car seals was criminal offense did not relieve carrier of degree of care it should have exercised as bailee to prevent theft. Where wool was stolen from box car before shipper completed loading, carrier's negligence held for jury.—*Wood Live Stock Co. v. Oregon Short Line R. Co. Supreme Court of Idaho. 298 Pac. 371.*

Closing of Banks Before Presentation of Check.—Bank receiving draft for collection is agent of remitter, drawer, or forwarding bank, and takes no title to paper or proceeds when collected, but holds them in trust until remitted. As respects priority, act of drawee bank receiving drawer's checks in forwarding check on correspondent bank for amount of checks held not payment where both drawee and correspondent banks closed their doors before presentation of check (Crawford & Moses' Dig. § 717). Bank was not lacking in diligence in sending checks for collection directly to bank, in another city, on which they were drawn. As respects priority, where insolvent drawee bank had not paid checks, notwithstanding checks were improperly returned to drawer, bank commissioner could reverse book entries showing payment of checks (Acts 1927, No. 107, p. 298, and 299, and § 1(7).—*Little Rock Branch of Federal Reserve Bank v. Taylor, Bank Com'r. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 38 S. W. (2d) 323.*

Unlawful Rebating to Philadelphia Warehouses.—Services rendered by warehouses in distributing and assembling package carload freight were not transportation services for which carriers could lawfully compensate (Interstate Commerce Act §§ 2, 3 [49 USCA §§ 2, 3]). Interstate Commerce Commission's finding warehouses compensated by carriers for terminal services were not "public freight stations" rightly secured discontinuance of discrimination against other warehouses. Evidence supported Interstate Commerce Commission's finding that warehouses compensated by railroads for terminal facilities and services were not "public freight stations." Such warehouses were owned and controlled by private companies and used as storage and distribution warehouses located on private premises, served with private side tracks, and were not leased to railroads.—*Merchants Warehouse Co. v. United States. Supreme Court of the United States. 51 Sup. Ct. Rep. 505.*

No Dominion Wheat Board will be established in Canada, the government definitely stated July 15. The government may follow a policy of wheat stabilization. How the politicians do love to dabble in business.

Manhattan's Lightning Rod

Hundreds of Manhattan buildings have nothing to fear from lightning, now that the Empire State Building reaches nearly a quarter of a mile into the sky. And, being well grounded by its extensive steel work, neither has the Empire State Building itself anything to fear.

Experiments with 5,000,000-volt bolts of artificial lightning in the high-voltage laboratory of the General Electric Company at Pittsfield show that the world's tallest structure affords protection from lightning to all buildings within a considerable radius of it, with the possible exception of one or two nearby skyscrapers.

New York's skyline in miniature was used for the tests. Bolt after bolt of the 5,000,000-volt man-made lightning was hurled earthward, and each time the pinnacle of the Empire State Building was struck. No damage was done, however, since the model was well grounded, just as is the original building.

The area of protection is cone-shaped, such as would be included by a line drawn from the top of the building to a radius of about 2.5 times the building height for clouds a mile high. However, the area of protection might be reduced to a radius equalling the height of the building should the storm cloud hang exceptionally low.

Elevator Construction in Poland

A special commission has been created in connection with the Ministry of Agriculture of Poland to study the problems of construction of new elevators.

The distribution of elevators in Poland is not uniform: the roads of Poznan and Pomerania have elevators in sufficient quantity, while the eastern and central roads have only an insufficient number. The Bank of Poland has created a special company for the construction of elevators from 1,000 to 2,000 tons. This company has constructed four elevators: at Kutno, at Ostrowiec n/K, at Kruszwica, and at Sokal. Having announced that these last should be put into use in the autumn of the current year, the Commission has decided to continue to work on the base of the results obtained by the initiative of the Bank of Poland.

The Commission declares itself for the encouragement of private initiative in construction of interior elevators by the facilities of the department of tariffs of transport and of the fiscal department, accorded to elevators newly constructed.

The Commission has finished the first part of its work in presenting to the Government a memoir on the general technical conditions which the elevator contemplated in Gdynia should satisfy. These conditions are the following: Capacity of storage, 10,000 tons of wheat; mixed system, 70% of silos, 30% of flooring; capacity of turnover, 200 tons an hour; capacity of cleaning of barley, 10 tons an hour; capacity of pneumatic installations for unloading ships, 100 tons an hour. Construction of re-inforced concrete and brick. Foundation of pillars of re-inforced concrete. This memoir has not yet been examined by the Polish Government, writes the director of the Economic Department (Ministerstwo Rolnictwa) at Warsaw June 20.

Reduced Grain Rates Effective Aug. 1

Reduced rates on grain and grain products are contained in tariffs being issued by 72 western roads, to become effective Aug. 1, in compliance with instructions from the Interstate Commerce Commission in 17000, part 7, which reductions were ordered in 1927 in the Hoch-Smith resolution designed to give "relief" to the farmers.

At the same time these carriers have appealed the ruling to the U. S. Supreme Court, in an attempt to have the reductions outlawed in light of certain provisions of the Transportation Act stipulating that they shall be permitted to set up rates that will show them an earning of a fraction better than five per cent on their investment. The Commission has recently arrived at an acceptable figure as to valuations, which amount will be used in determining the validity of the carrier's claims for the necessity of increased rates. They now claim that their loss will approach \$20,000,000 a year under the decreased rates.

The railroad's financial plight is generally admitted in and out of the Commission by proponents and opponents of the proposed increase. In the first five months of this year Class 1 railroads had a net operating income of 2.10 per cent on their property investment, and 44 of the 171 roads operated at a loss, of which 14 were in the eastern, 6 in the southern, and 24 in the western district.

In the background of the railroad situation lies the unmistakable threat of a reduction in the wages of railroad employees. The roads have chosen first to seek an increase in revenue through increased rates rather than by wage cuts.

In announcing its intention to probe every phase of railroad practices, including maintenance of side-tracks for shippers and other services extended, the Commission undoubtedly has many costly customs in mind.

Numerous adjustments will be proposed and made, differentials will be upheld and disclaimed, etc., in an effort to meet or circumvent requirements established.

Hearings are now in progress at Washington also on the petition of carriers for a blanket increase of 15% in freight rates, which proposal is being strongly opposed by many states.

California Offering Limited Free Grading Service To Growers

Every California grain, rice and bean grower will be entitled to three free tests, according to L. M. Jeffers, of the Bureau of Field Crops, and all samples graded thereafter will be charged for at the rate of \$1 per sample. This program is being launched to make producers more "grade-conscious" and to assist in bringing them to the realization of the value of better seed.

Farmers Saturated with Political Paternalism

"Again it is open season for hunting big political game through farm relief measures. With another election in the offing and announcement of federal farm board retreating from wheat stabilization prices on the 1931 crop, politicians see the opportunity to save agriculture once more—on paper, and perhaps enhance their chances at the polls."

Editor Sevey in the *New England Home-stead*, says, "So long as our farmers depend upon legislation and paternalistic appropriations to solve their problems, we fear they are doomed to disappointment. Let us not take political pap too seriously."

Grain Carriers

New Wheat Loadings Break Records

Southwestern railroads are experiencing record grain loadings, with the Santa Fe and Rock Island taking the lead. Farmers are anxious to cash in on their crop and are selling as fast as they can get to the local elevator, quite contrary to predictions current up until July 1.

A good part of the surplus cars of the large railroad systems have been put into active service within the past month, aggregating close to 50,000 cars.

Grain Carloadings Lead Recovery

Grain and grain products were loaded into 47,691 cars during the week ending July 4. This was a decrease of 514 cars below the corresponding week of last year and 4,833 cars below the same week of 1929.

Cumulative loadings of grain and grain products for the first 27 weeks of the past five years offer an interesting study, and are: 1,032,180 for 1931; 1,091,909 for 1930; 1,148,708 for 1929; 1,150,615 for 1928; and 1,092,699 for 1927.

Test Cargo Through Hennepin Canal Starts Development Project

A test cargo of 10,000 bushels of corn from St. Paul, Minn., to Pekin, Ill., successfully navigated the Hennepin Canal, thus determining the feasibility of immediately using this channel for freight traffic, the practicability depending upon the cost and time of shipment. The plans also call for widening the canal, providing a 9-foot channel and the construction of new locks prior to the establishment of regular service.

The corn cargo came down the Mississippi River to the Rock Island terminal as a part of a regular tow. There a launch was hooked onto the 500-ton barge for the trip through the canal. The corn was transported thereon as far as Bureau Junction whence it went into the Illinois River down stream to Pekin, which is equipped to unload barges.

Decisions and New Complaints

In No. 24012, P. L. Zimmerman Co. vs. M. P. et al., rates on millet seed from Galatea and Brandon, Colo., to St. Louis, Mo., there stored in transit and later reshipped in sacks to Chicago, Ill., found unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 112 per cent of the contemporaneous rates on wheat. Reparation awarded.

In No. 24344, Sub. No. 2, Globe Grain & Milling Co., San Francisco, Calif., vs. So. Pac., rates and charges on grain from Utah to San Francisco, milled and/or stored in transit and shipped out to points in California and/or Arizona, and also from Utah to Los Angeles, milled and/or stored in transit there and shipped out to points in California, held to be in violation of Sec. 6. Asks refund and cancellation of any freight bills which may be found to be in violation of the act.

In No. 24526, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo., vs. Santa Fe et al. alleged unreasonable rates on sudan grass seed from Kansas City to Buffalo, N. Y., traffic having originated at Muleshoe, Tex. Asks reparation.

In No. 22219, Seele Bros. Grain Co. vs. C. & A. et al., proceeding has been reopened for rehearing.

Manitoba Pool Will Be Nursed Along by Provincial Government

Premier John Bracken of Manitoba has announced that the rate of interest payable by local associations on the purchase price of their Pool elevators will be reduced from 7 to 5 per cent. The amount payable on the principal will be reduced from \$2,400,000 to \$2,100,000, and the difference between that amount realized and the \$3,500,000 paid to the banks on the provincial guaranty of the Pool, amounting to more than \$1,100,000 will be accepted as a loss in order to avoid the sale of the elevators to private individuals.

Whether members will care to entrust their grain to the Pool for marketing after the disclosures of the Williams Royal Commission quoted in the Journals for July 8, page 27 seems doubtful.

Many California Grain Warehouses Being Bonded

Grain warehouses throughout the state of California are rapidly becoming bonded, according to V. O. Wolcott, who is charged with enforcing the State Bonded Warehouse Act, and Supervising Inspector, who outlines the procedure and regulations, as follows:

For grain, the fee is \$3 per 1,000 tons with a minimum fee of \$10 and a maximum fee of \$50. This is the initial inspection fee and is charged only at time application is filed.

The license fee is \$2 per year. The amount of bond is also determined by the maximum capacity of the warehouse and rate of bond for a grain warehouse is \$2 a ton with a minimum of \$5,000 and a maximum of \$50,000.

For example, a grain warehouse with an estimated capacity of 2,500 tons would cost the first year \$10 initial inspection fee and \$2 license fee, requiring a \$5,000 bond, which would cost \$50 per year. The cost for each year thereafter would be \$50 for the bond and \$2 for the license.

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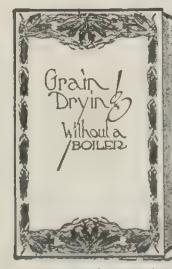
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Field Seeds

Farm Seed Ass'n Closes Washington Office

Retiring Executive Sec'y George O. Smith advises that the office of the Farm Seed Ass'n in Washington, D. C., will be closed permanently Aug. 1.

At the recent annual convention of that body it was decided to become a unit of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Noxious Weeds Measure Passed In California

The suggestions of the California Seed Council relative to amending the California Seed Act by classifying noxious weeds have been incorporated in a measure just passed by the state legislature as bill S. B. 316 (Chapter 128). The Seed Council met, following passage of the amendment to draft tentative rules and regulations relating thereto.

Another measure, A. B. 599 (Chapter 1196) permits county horticulturists to enter warehouses for the destruction of noxious weeds and pests.

Expensive Operation of Red Top Seed Pool

The Egyptian Seed Growers Ass'n was organized in 1923-24 thru the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n as a pool by which red-top seed could be "marketed with greater profit to the grower." However, the skill in cleaning and marketing lies in the persons of the regional dealers, and this skill is the factor most largely responsible for successful handling. The Pool based the argument for organization on the premise that the seedsman pays the farmer for "only the per cent of first-class seed which his sample tests," and "takes all the rest" of the poundage sold without remunerating the grower. Out of this "other material" comes the unhulled, the timothy, the white clover, etc., all of which have some market value. However, the work of the Pool so far has not shown that "the rest of the material" pays for the cost of handling.

In 1927 the Pool set the opening price at 18 cents per pound, endeavored to keep the standard this high, and sold its seed at 11 cents per pound, a loss of \$2,100 per car. The cost-burden of marketing a bushel (14

pounds) of 90 per cent grade in 1927 by the Pool was \$1.91, while the average cost to the seedsmen was 93 cents. Little more than 10 per cent of the production has as yet been in the organized pool. The lure of federal aid may increase the membership, yet the friendly attitude of the grower to seedsmen of established reputation will continue to be a handicap to Pool organization.

Symbol Of Seed Purity Sought

The International Crop Improvement Ass'n is developing a national trade mark for seed that will be a sign of purity and quality on the products of good seed producers everywhere. This organization, which has a program of field crop seed improvement in 25 states and with two provincial crop improvement groups, sponsors the International Hay & Grain Show each year in Chicago at the time of the International Livestock Exposition. Ralph F. Crim, St. Paul, is managing director and secretary.

Nebraska Enacts New Seed Certification Law For Grain

Rules and regulations have just been announced in connection with the standards which small grains must meet under the recently passed Nebraska Certified Seed Law. The College of Agriculture will set the standard.

Kanred and Nebraska No. 60 wheats have just been announced as eligible for certification, and Nebraska No. 21, Burt 293 and Kanota oats; Gladron, Comfort and Velvet barley; and Rosen rye.

To be eligible for certification seed of these varieties must be grown from seed which came directly from the College or its sub-stations or similar institutions in other states. Or it must be from seed which was certified last year by a recognized crop improvement organization. Inspection must be made before harvest, according to the regulations.

Springfield, Mo.—E. B. Evans, president of the Evans Feed & Seed Co., has acquired the interest therein of L. V. Jones.

Eighty-five per cent of the world's supply of red top grass seed is produced in 13 counties of southern Illinois.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for May, 1931, compared with those for the corresponding month last year, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in pounds, as follows:

	—IMPORTS—		—EXPORTS—	
	1931	1930	May	May
Alfalfa	7,700	.....	371	2,766
Red clover .....	.....	374,761	5,580	62,360
Aisike .....	.....	335,442	No record	
Crimson .....	.....	111,640	No record	
Other clover	61,986	182,484	6,532	57,808
Timothy .....	.....	No record	125,072	655,677
Other grasses	649,867	503,140	46,774	297,324
Vetch	152,741	270,904	No record	
Other field seeds .....	.....	No record	204,924	149,978

Farm Board Handling Kentucky Blue Grass Crop

It is understood that the entire crop of pooled Kentucky blue grass will be consigned to Paris (Ky.) dealers, who will clean, store and sell same.

According to an agreement with the federal Farm Board, prices of 70, 67 and 62 cents a bushel will be paid on delivery, with an additional amount to be distributed later (?) as sales warrant. The crop is the largest in history.

Columbia Oats Taking Well in Missouri

A new variety of oats, known as Columbia, is attracting much attention in Missouri this year. No other variety is proving so consistently superior. There were a few test plots out last year which yielded from 60 to 90 bushels per acre. This year yields will run from 50 to 75 bushels. This variety was developed by the experiment station at Columbia. It is a strain of the Fulghum oat.

The Columbia oat is said to be superior to the Kanodi, Texas Red, Silvermine, and others, in that it will make splendid yields even under late seeding. It matures early and the straw is taller and coarser.

Missouri Labeling Officials Warn Against Unlabeled Seeds

Missouri enforcement officers, in charge of enforcing regulations against the display, sale, or shipment of unlabeled seed, are launching a vigorous campaign to educate the farmers of the state not to buy unlabeled seed from any source, over the back fence or from Kansas farmers.

One convincing case cited to impress violators is the shipment of alleged alsike clover seed for which everything was claimed by the Kansas farmer who shipped it. The seed contained sorrel, dock, black-seeded plantain, major plantain, buckhorn, and Canada thistle. Germination was 33 per cent and purity was 67 per cent.

Bootleg and low-priced seed does more damage in a single year than care and education can offset in a decade.

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[Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas]

St. Louis, Missouri

Directory Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILL, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Wisconsin Seedsmen Meet

Wisconsin seedsmen held a conference at Madison on July 14-15 in the Agronomy building of the state University's College of Agriculture. The attendance was gratifying and enthusiastic.

An inspection trip to the experimental farm took up the afternoon session, where trial plots of clover, alfalfa and small grains were surveyed and the projects explained. The trip also included inspection of trial plots of chemical weed killers.

Henry Lunz opened the second morning's session with an address on "Seed Distribution." E. De Breaux, Valders, Wis., followed with an address on "The Retailers' Responsibility in Distributing Adaptable Seeds."

The responsibility of a seed man to his territory or community in supplying adapted seed is far greater than most of us realize.

As a great share of a country's wealth comes from agriculture and as seed is such an important part of successful farming it seems to me anyone connected with seed from breeding to retailing carries much on his shoulders.

We will take for example the crop that has done so much to reduce the cost of production in the dairy business, alfalfa.

A few years ago when I took the management of the farmers elevator at Valders it had been the practice to sell alfalfa but price was the main factor and much dissatisfaction was the result. Many farmers had become discouraged as winter killing was very general, the seed not being adapted to our climate.

Several years ago I attended a meeting here at Madison that changed my views on seed completely. I saw the plots of alfalfa which surely were convincing to anyone that it paid a farmer in Wisconsin to plant seed grown from the hardy strains. I went home determined to talk better alfalfa seed and with help of the county agent we have almost done away with the cheap strains of alfalfa seed. The results are that some farmers who believed they could not raise alfalfa are now well satisfied they can.

I simply will not handle the strains not adapted to the territory and sometimes we have to put plenty of sales efforts back of the strains we know are good but very few times do we miss the sale.

We do have trouble once in a while even where good seed is planted but we have another department here doing wonderful work, that is the soil testing work done at Madison and out in our communities. This work always solves our problems where alfalfa grew but did not do well. We are fortunate at Valders out of over a hundred soils tested only two needed lime so phosphate usually was our trouble.

Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1930, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED

	Receipts 1931	Shipments 1930	Receipts 1931	Shipments 1930
Chicago	78,000	26,000	1,000	1,000
Duluth	286,757	91,919	222,611	92,277
Ft. William	187,626	87,467	273,740	109,195
Minneapolis	510,510	312,970	261,000	202,270
New York	120,000			
Superior	98,088	70,856	71,001	15,393

KAFIR AND MILO

Ft. Worth	3,900	2,600	.....	.....
Hutchinson	84,500	81,900		
Kansas City	193,500	179,300	144,000	153,000
St. Joseph .....	.....	3,000	.....
St. Louis	69,600	60,000	12,000	21,600
Wichita	8,800	7,800	1,300	5,200

CANE SEED

Ft. Worth .....	.....	1,400	.....	1,400
Kansas City	2,300	1,150	.....	1,150
Wichita	1,300	.....	.....

SORGHUMS

Cincinnati	1,400	1,400	.....
Ft. Worth	208,600	294,000	23,800	102,200
New Orleans .....	.....	1,400	.....

CLOVER

Chicago, lbs.	84,000	102,000	101,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs. ....	.....	.....	6,065	30,000
New York, bags. ....	.....	.....	.....	25

TIMOTHY

Chicago, lbs.	109,000	.....	36,000	
Milwaukee, lbs. ....	.....	.....	14,085	

We would talk to the farmer having trouble, and get him interested in getting his soil tested and putting in what his soil needed, and farmers are hauling into the barns many loads of alfalfa hay off of fields they thought, a few years ago could not raise alfalfa.

What is true of alfalfa is true of other seed, we should handle the seed that will make the farmer more prosperous.

The question was asked Prof. Wright why so many farmers buy straight Nebraska grown seed corn in preference to Wiska, a brand grown in Nebraska from Wisconsin grown seed, at only ten cents a bushel difference. If this is true we retail seed men are to blame. A bushel of corn will plant at least three acres of land and at ten cents a bushel the cost per acre would only be three and one-third cents more. Wiska surely could be sold with this sales argument.

We have seen the good work done at Madison son with barley Nos. 37 and 38. This barley has given very good results in our territory.

Every day and sometimes many times a day seed men are asked for advice on seeds, so we seed men should be well informed. What we have learned at this conference let us take back home and talk it to everyone. We can do some good.

R. H. Lang, Madison, spoke on "What the Retailer Expects of the Wholesale Seedmen," and "What the Farmer Expects of the Retailer."

George Johnson, Oconomowoc, spoke on "Obtaining and Retaining the Confidence of the Seed Consumer."

Roland Tesch, Chilton, talked on "Properly Labeled Seed As An Asset to a Retail Seedman," which is published elsewhere in this number.

Fred Parker, Fennimore, discussed "The Retail Merchandising of Locally Grown Seed."

George Briggs opened the afternoon session with a survey of the weed situation in the state. R. V. Hurley, county agent, told of plans for weed control work in his county.

Seed Distribution in Wisconsin

By HENRY LUNZ, Chief Seed Inspector of Wisconsin

A study of the samples received by the state seed laboratory for test from farmers who voluntarily sent them in showed that ten per cent contained the seeds of noxious weeds.

A survey of samples collected from channels of trade showed that about two per cent contained noxious seeds, and of this two per cent only two-tenths of one per cent originated with reliable wholesalers. Mail order houses located outside the state and retail dealers were responsible for the remainder.

A seed box survey was also made. More than 1,200 samples were obtained from seed boxes, seed that was actually being planted. The results of this could hardly be believed. Of these samples 27 per cent contained noxious seeds and 25 per cent contained a sufficient amount to condemn them for sale as seed. Had they been found in channels of trade many prosecutions would have resulted. With these sources of seed to draw from I think the wholesalers did a pretty good job.

The seedsman should lead the way. He is looked to for leadership, and if he fails the whole structure falls. If he stands firm it will simplify the organization and effectiveness of a well rounded weed control campaign.

Green Springs, O.—Modern cleaning machinery is being installed in the addition being constructed for the O. & M. Seed Co., which is scheduled for completion by the middle of August. The company has just made arrangements to operate the C. H. Coy Seed Co. of Valley, Nebr., under a name not decided upon as yet. Laurence Coy, who has recently been appointed sales manager for the Ohio firm, will have charge of the Nebraska unit. A suit for an ac-

counting of \$96,400 worth of assets was recently filed against the Coy concern, which went into a voluntary trust agreement with creditors in 1928.

Properly Tested Seed an Asset to the Retailer

By ROLAND C. TESCH, of Chilton, Wisc.

In sampling a lot of seed for purity and germination test, care must be taken to secure an average sample of the entire lot. Our Wisconsin law requires that samples should be drawn from each bag when there are not more than five bags in the lot, and from every fifth bag when there are more than five bags, but never from less than five bags. Each sample so drawn may be kept separate and given a designation mark or combined proportionately into one composite sample.

When samples arrive at the laboratory the whole sample is gone over to find out whether or not it contains noxious weeds. If noxious weeds are present in quantities larger than one to 3000 crop seeds, the sample is returned and marked "Cannot be offered for sale in Wisconsin." If, on the other hand, the sample passes the first inspection, it is remixed by a mechanical mixer.

When the smaller average lot has been weighed, it should be separated by hand into four parts: Pure seed, inert matter, seeds of other cultivated plants, and weed seeds. After separation has been made into these four component parts, the percentage by weight of each should be determined.

Pure seed is designated, as all whole seed of the kind being examined.

Inert matter includes, broken seeds one-half or less, dirt, stones, chaff and any other matter not seeds.

Seeds of other cultivated plants are separated and identified, the total percentage by weight determined, and the number or weight of each kind recorded.

The weed seeds in the sample are handled in the same way as the seeds of other cultivated plants, except if there be noxious weeds in the sample, then the number and kind must be stated on the label. This completes the purity test.

THE GERMINATION TEST. In making germination tests the entire amount of pure seed obtained in making purity tests is thoroughly mixed, and 100 or 200 seeds according to size are taken indiscriminately for each of the duplicate tests. Germination tests are made in duplicate, simultaneously under identical conditions, preferably in separate germination chambers, and the average percentage of germination is taken.

The Chamber test is the most widely used method of germinating seeds. Two kinds of substrata are used: Canton flannel of medium weight, cut in strips 8x32 inches and folded twice lengthwise are used for peas, beans, corn, cotton, cowpeas and other seeds of similar size. Blue blotting paper free from injurious chemicals and water soluble dye, cut in strips 6x9 inches and folded lengthwise is used for all small seeds. The seed is then placed in the germinator. The temperature at which the seed is germinated varies according to the seed being germinated. Some seeds will germinate more quickly by varying the temperature from high to low.

The seeds that have germinated within a specified time, usually from 3 to 5 days, are then counted. In the case of Blue Grass and seeds of that nature, a test is run from 14 to 28 days. The result obtained is the germination test you find printed on the label attached to the seed your offer for sale.

This label also has on it the variety of seed, the name of the seller, the purity test, and where the seed was grown.

Commercial seedsmen are furnishing less than 35% of the seed sown in the state of Wisconsin. Do you realize that we spend a large amount of money, time and effort every year to secure clean pure seeds; and then we forget the basic principle of good merchandising. **We forget to advertise.** Yes, we advertise that we have this or that well known brand of seed for sale, but we forget to tell our farmer friend and purchaser of the tremendous value and saving to him of pure high germinating seed.

What we need is an organization strong enough so we can go out, as an organization, and hire the best advertising manager obtainable. Let him sell the idea of the value of pure high-germination seeds.

We are in one of the basic industries, let's blow our horn, and it won't be long before we will be getting our share of the 65% now getting away.

Supply Trade

Minneapolis, Minn.—Otis W. Getchell, one of the foremost pioneers in grain elevator design and engineering, and for many years connected with Barnett & Record, died suddenly July 5.

Chicago, Ill.—During the month of June, 1931, the Zeleny Thermometer System was installed in 33 bins for the M. K. & T. R. R., Kansas City, Kan.; 11 bins for the Garrison Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Bloomfield, Ia.—E. O. Friend, who has long conducted a barber shop here, has been appointed production manager for the state of Indiana for the Portable Milling Co., of Des Moines, and will make his headquarters at Lebanon.

Lansing, Mich.—Tracy J. Hubbard, sec'y Michigan Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and for many years connected with Chatterton & Sons, has engaged in business on his own account as a manufacturer's agent. He will represent the foremost manufacturers of complete grain elevator and feed mill equipment.

Muncy, Pa.—Catalog F-131 just issued by Sprout, Waldron & Co. describes in greatest detail, with illustrations, the company's extensive line of complete feed mixers, including vertical, horizontal and molasses mixers. Line drawings of economical feed plants are also shown. A copy of this catalog will be sent readers of the Journal on request.

San Francisco, Calif.—Ralph M. Hoffman, for 8 years manager of the Seattle office of the Pacific Division of Link-Belt Co., has been appointed vice-president and sales manager of that division, with headquarters here. He succeeds Harold H. Clark, who retired June 1. The new vice-president will take up his duties in the recently completed half-million dollar plant of the company, located at 400 Paul Ave.

I often think of safety as being much like advertising. It has little or no momentum to carry on if the effort be stopped. Advertising men say that the best known articles of commerce on the market today, sold under the impetus of tremendous advertising campaigns, would shortly disappear from the market if advertising were to cease.—C. S. Millard, vice-president and general manager, Big Four Railroad.

Minneapolis, Minn.—James H. Hammill, one of the best known milling engineers in the Northwest, died July 1. He was president of the E. A. Pynch Co. Mr. Hammill had been in poor health for the last two or three years and, tho he had become very feeble, was to be seen at his office until very recently. He was 70 years of age. Mr. Hammill started work with the Union City (Ind.) Mfg. Co. In 1903 he became connected with the Allis-Chalmers Co., and a few years later was transferred to Minneapolis as its northwestern agent. Leaving that company, he joined the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., becoming its vice-president and treasurer. In 1918, Mr. Hammill was appointed milling engineer for the U. S. Food Administration, with offices in New York City. Following the war, Mr. Hammill returned to Minneapolis, and purchased the business of the E. A. Pynch Co., remaining as its head up until the time of his death. Associated with him in this business was his son, Frank J. Hammill.

not only in your stored grain but in the second-hand bags you use for feed. Storing feed in uncleaned second-hand bags will cause you untold trouble and enormous expense, in ruined feed and an infested warehouse. Before using uncleaned second-hand bags fumigate them thoroughly.

Use
TETRAFUME
TRADE MARK
WEEVIL
REGISTERED
KILLER

Destroys RATS Too
Easy to Use—Hard to Beat

Approved by Underwriter's Laboratories

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Chemical Specialties for the Grain, Milling and Seed Trade
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ASSOCIATE MEMBER: GRAIN AND FEED DEALERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
NEBRASKA GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE MILLERS

Feedstuffs

Illinois Changes Feed Tax

The Corzine bill has become a law. It was sponsored by the Illinois Community Feed & Custom Grinders Ass'n and authorizes a \$25 tax on every brand of mixed feed offered for sale within the state, as at present, or an option of paying a \$1 fee plus 10c per ton. Large manufacturers opposed the measure claiming the present high standards of commercially manufactured feeds would be lowered if the measure passed.

Wisconsin Portable Mill License Fee Bill Tabled

The Wisconsin senate indefinitely postponed Bill 781-A designed to compel portable mill operators to pay a license fee in each village, city or township in which they operated. The vote was close, 16 for and 17 against.

Experimental Bag Rates In Pacific Northwest

Big reductions in rates on bags and bagging from those ports to the grain and potato shipping points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, are to be made by the railroads serving Portland, Ore., and Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., in an effort to regain traffic lost to the trucks last year. The reductions expire Dec. 31, and are applicable on 40,000 pound carload minimum.

Trucks carried practically all the bags and bagging needed by these two classes of shippers last year from the ports to the interior shipping points.

Nebraska Elevators Grind and Mix Feeds at New Low Price

J. H. Claybaugh and J. R. Redditt of the Nebraska State Agricultural College announce plans whereby elevators and mills throughout the state will co-operate in offering feed mixing services to the poultrymen desiring home grown feeds ground and mixed into a balanced ration at a nominal cost. The same plan has been secured by hatcheries selling Nebraska mixed feeds.

The professors stress their statement that poultrymen have been buying mixed feeds at a price much higher than Nebraska farm prices of the ingredients in the mixtures, in attempting to assist producers to hold costs down.

Feedstuffs Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	14,808	15,165	37,040	49,857
Cincinnati	180	660	.....	.....
Kansas City ..	2,340	3,720	17,240	18,940
Milwaukee	270	290	7,830	8,130
Minneapolis	1,176	1,549	37,371	47,371
Peoria	15,010	24,290	15,531	34,160
San Francisco ..	184	508	.....	.....

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. *Bran.

Portable Mill Tax Tabled In California

A measure designed to levy a \$50 annual tax against portable feed mills, as well as other itinerant peddlers transporting commodities on public highways for hire, has been tabled by the California legislature. The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will press the proposal until its enactment.

Soy Bean Ass'n To Meet

The American Soy Bean Ass'n will hold its twelfth annual convention at the Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, on Aug. 17-18. The program will include an inspection tour of extensive soy bean experiments in progress at the experiment station. National authorities will speak.

Plans were concluded earlier this month for an extensive exhibit of soy beans at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago in 1933, inasmuch as soy beans are expected to become a large source of farm revenue in the corn belt, where the crop now occupies over a million acres. A field of soy beans is being grown on Chicago's lake-front this summer for the occasion.

Illinois' acreage in soy beans has increased 25% this year over a year ago, according to J. W. Armstrong, president of the Soy Bean Ass'n of Illinois.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Contract Amended to Allow Delivery at Cairo, Ill.

Commencing on July 20, deliveries of cottonseed meal on contract may be made at Cairo, Ill., in addition to Memphis—the rules of the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing House Ass'n being amended on July 14 to permit this delivery. The new rule will apply on September contracts. A premium of \$1 per ton is provided for on deliveries made at Cairo.

New Feed Trademarks

Golden Eagle Milling Co., Petaluma, Calif., filed trademark Ser. No. 297,189, for dairy and poultry feeds.

Cowgill Flour Mills, Inc., Carthage, Mo., filed trademark Ser. No. 312,878, "PARADISE," for wheat stock feed.

R. L. Heflin, Inc., Sherman, Whitesboro, and Galveston, Tex., filed trademark Ser. Nos. 315,452, "RAM'S HEAD," and 315,453, "TEXAS BULL," both for stock feed.

A new world record for wagon-loads of wheat received in one day was set June 25 at Copeland, Kan., when the Co-operative Equity Exchange unloaded 1,013 truck-loads containing 78,912 bus. A busy day for everyone about this half million bushel elevator.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the October delivery:

	June	June	July	July	July
	20	27	3	11	18
Bran	\$12.10	\$13.25	\$12.00	\$11.10	\$10.75
Shorts	15.00	15.35	13.75	12.35	12.20
Midds	13.15	14.00	12.60	11.50	11.00

Liability of Seller of Feed

The petition of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington for a rehearing in the case of Larson v. Farmers Warehouse Co. of Auburn having been denied by the State Supreme Court, as reported on page 59 of last number, the Hay Comitee met on July 11 at the Frye Hotel, to consider the situation created by this action of the Supreme Court.

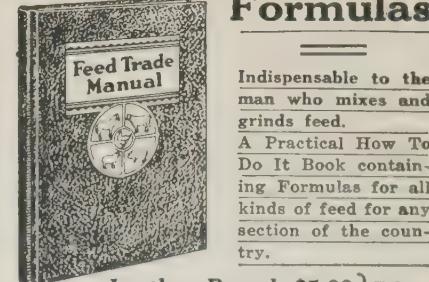
Investigation developed that an appeal beyond the State Supreme Court is not possible since no constitutional question is involved, but simply one of interpretation of law.

The Comitee considered carefully the matter of a disclaimer of the liability placed upon dealers by this decision, it having been suggested that such a disclaimer be included on all order and contract forms and that each such order or contract be required to be signed by the buyer. The Comitee recognized that while this is reasonably possible in the case of contracts between wholesaler and retailer, it is practically impossible be-

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Unlimited supplies
Pure Dried Buttermilk
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DARLING'S
Special Bone Meal
Developed to meet the urgent demand for a feed rich in available phosphates, palatable, and suited to the mineral requirements of all live stock and poultry.
BEST FOR MIXED FEED
Finely ground, specially screened for mixing purposes. Low in moisture, sterilized and uniform. Recommended by leading Experimental Stations and those who have used it.
DARLING & COMPANY
Dept. No. M
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A Complete Manual of up-to-date Feed Formulas



Leather Bound \$5.00 F.O.B.
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Grain & Feed Journals

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

tween retailer and consumer. Nevertheless, the com'ite recommends that members be advised to put in new contract forms and order forms a disclaimer of responsibility for latent defects, fitness for particular usage, or quality beyond the description in the order. The com'ite points out to members that this may or may not protect the dealer, since such disclaimers are not established as a legal waiver of responsibility. The com'ite also recognizes that it may or may not be advisable to use such order forms or contracts in all cases and that, if effective at all, it would only be where they are signed, and such signatures are not always readily obtainable. Nevertheless, the com'ite recommends the use of such a disclaimer subject to the above recognized limitations. The manager has been directed to prepare a suggested wording for such a disclaimer which, when approved by the Ass'n attorney, will be forwarded to members.

The com'ite recognized that products liability insurance is the only sure protection against the liability placed upon dealers by this decision. The com'ite has recommended to the Board of Governors that an investigation be promptly made as to the cost of a policy of products liability insurance, probably to be taken out by the Ass'n as a group, and the cost assessed on an equitable basis to those members wishing to take advantage thereof.

Canadian Feed Manufacturers Elect

The Canadian Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n convention, held at Guelph, Ont., the home of the provincial Agricultural College, was attended by 75. Pleasure was mixed with the two days of business sessions.

PRES. A. E. REESOR opened the meeting, followed by various com'ite reports. Credit, traffic and customs duties com'ites reports were given by Mr. Marsh of Woodstock, following which Lloyd Hedrick, Buffalo, recommended that a com'ite of three feed and three flour manufacturers be selected, charged with the duty of applying for transit privileges on mixed feed. His recommendation was followed.

W. R. WHITE, chief of the feed division, Ottawa, addressed the assembly on the Feedingstuffs Act.

A golf tournament on the college campus in the afternoon followed this first business session. At the banquet in the evening in the college dining hall, Dr. Christie addressed the group, after which Prof. Graham and Prof. Harcourt made brief commentations.

The second morning's session opened with an illuminating address on "Research Work in Connection with Poultry and Nutrition," by Prof. W. R. Graham.

The Business meeting in the afternoon, following a luncheon in the college dining room, named J. E. McRostie, Toronto, as president, and R. A. Marsh, Woodstock, sec'y. Fred Presand, Toronto, was chosen as vice president.

Standardization of leaf meal was discussed, the outgrowth of which was the decision to invite all alfalfa meal manufacturers to attend the next regular meeting together with Chief White of the feed division, looking towards standardization of grades.

The duty on Argentine corn was vigorously protested to the Minister of Finance in a letter drafted by the assembly, as the last piece of business before adjournment.

Golf prizes were presented, K. F. Wadsworth, Toronto, winning the silver loving cup.

Wm. E. Humphrey of Seattle, Wash., has been reappointed a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Cottonseed Meal As Feed for Hogs

By FRED HALE of Texas Exp. Sta.

The period of this study was from 1924 to 1928, inclusive. Eight brood sows and two hundred and seventy-nine pigs were used during the four and one-half years' study on various phases of the subject of feeding cottonseed meal to hogs. The work was divided into eight experiments, which included studies of cottonseed meal in brood-sow rations, boar rations, and rations for suckling pigs; the use of minerals in cottonseed meal rations for pigs; the feeding of raw cottonseed to fattening pigs; feeding cottonseed meal, free choice, in self-feeders; the feeding of varying amounts of cottonseed meal to find the optimum amount that can safely be used in swine rations; and the feeding of a cottonseed-meal-tankage mixture, half and half, versus tankage alone as a protein supplement for fattening hogs.

Cottonseed meal is a good protein feed for hogs of any age, but, like many other feeds, cottonseed meal must not be fed in too large quantities. The results obtained from the experiments lead to the conclusion that where not more than 9 per cent of cottonseed meal is included in the ration, there will be no ill effects whatever resulting from the cottonseed meal. A ration for hogs containing only 9 per cent of cottonseed meal is not balanced in protein; therefore, the equivalent of 4 per cent of tankage should be added to the ration, or one-half gallon of skim milk per pig per day should be fed in order to provide enough protein.

In the two tests for feeding fattening hogs in self-feeders, free choice, a protein mixture of one-half tankage and one-half cottonseed meal gave better results in both tests than did tankage alone. Swine rations containing cottonseed meal may be improved by adding salt and limestone.

A ration containing not more than 9 per cent of cottonseed meal may be fed to brood sows, boars, growing pigs, fattening pigs, and suckling pigs without any ill effects from the cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed meal alone should not be fed in self-feeders, free choice, but a mixture of one-half cottonseed meal and one-half tankage, by weight, can be fed free choice in self-feeders with good results.

Raw cottonseed is a dangerous feed for pigs. It is doubtful, however, whether it would be considered economy to feed raw cottonseed to fattening pigs even if the seed were safe to feed.

The sows that were properly fed cottonseed meal did not fail to conceive, but bred regularly. The cottonseed-meal-fed sows, even in the second generation, gave birth to large litters of normal and well-developed pigs. The cottonseed-meal-fed sows did not become constipated, blind, or over-hot in summer.

The largest grain cargo ever taken out of Montreal was 567,000 bus. barley for Germany June 13 on the steamer *Emmanuele Accamei*.

Court Finds Garbage Unfit for Hogs

A Justice of the Peace at Morton Grove, a suburb of Chicago, fined a Wheeling (Ill.) farmer \$10 and costs for cruelty to animals, the charge being based on a complaint filed by Mrs. Irene Castle McLaughlin, former dancer.

The jury deliberated an hour before deciding that the "best garbage obtainable from Northwestern University and other high-class Evanston (Ill.) restaurants wasn't good enough even for hogs," in finding the farmer guilty.

California Group Fights Adverse Legislation

The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is strenuously opposing A. B. 1256, amending the Commercial Feed Law by requiring the "open formula" on all tags attached to commercial feeds; A. B. 928, regulating the registration, manufacture and sale of all livestock remedies (commercial) feeds excluded by amendment); and A. B. 221, combining funds from sale of consigned agricultural products by commission merchant made embezzlement.

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BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED
19th Edition—770 Pages
By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison
The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

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332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

An Improved Molasses Mixer for Small Mills

The No. 3 "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer was designed especially to meet the requirements of smaller sweet feed mixers who require capacity of from 1,000 to 5,000 lbs. per hour. The number three mixer is made in a self-contained unit which includes the mixer, with direct connected $7\frac{1}{2}$ -h.p. motor, pump, meter regulating valve, pressure relief valve, strainer, pressure gauge, feeder and double sacker, all assembled and mounted on an angle iron frame.

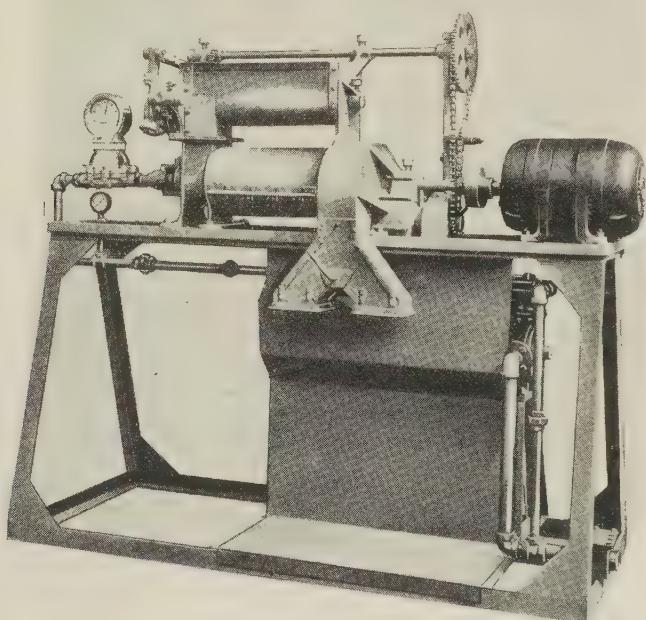
The molasses to be used may be pumped direct from barrels, or a tank can be provided. In either case the molasses must be carried on the same floor level on which the mixer is placed. A Ratchet Drive Conveyor Feeder is provided. These feeders can be readily and easily adjusted to feed more or less dry feed into the molasses mixer in an even stream without pulsation.

The feed passing into the mixer from the feeder comes in contact with the conveyor fingers or beaters which convey it through the mixer and as it is passing through the mixer the molasses comes into it from the

hollow shaft through a series of small port holes. The shaft operating at 1800 r.p.m. completely breaks the molasses up into a spray leaving no solid molasses to show up in the finished product.

A suitable bin should be placed over the feed which has an opening at the top 7×14 in. which is sufficiently large that the feed carried in the bin will not arch over, thus an even flow of feed from the bin into the feeder and from the feeder into the mixer and from mixer into sacks, wagons or trucks.

The frame is made of angle iron welded at all joints and is sufficiently strong to last indefinitely. Space no larger than 8 ft. square is enough to operate a number three Puritan Mixer. This is another reason why this mixer should become popular with users. This mixer is being distributed by J. B. Sedberry, Inc.



Improved Molasses Mixer for Small Mills

INTEGRITY

Integrity is not an achievement of a day, a week, or a year. A reputation for integrity is earned only by steadfast adherence to sound principles throughout the life of a business.

We claim for our RED W Brand Animal & Poultry Feeds unquestionable integrity earned by a record over many years for high quality and backed with unfailing service by our company.

Red W Brand Feeds in your warehouse means possession of standard merchandise that will sell readily and at the top of the market. It is like buying investment stocks versus buying highly speculative stocks.

The perfect mechanical condition of Red W Brand Feeds insures keeping qualities.

Buy the best and it will show best results for you.

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RED "W" BRAND

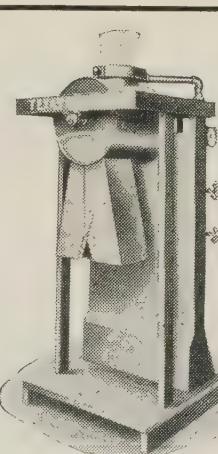
WILSON & CO.

CHICAGO

Cellulose Fed for Roughage Satisfactorily

Dr. C. M. McCay, animal nutrition expert of Cornell University, has just completed successful experiments using cellulose, such as is used for keeping cigars and cigarettes fresh, as a satisfactory roughage for rats. The experiment will now be extended to include the human diet, after which farm animals will receive a ration containing same instead of bran. German chemists convert cellulose (as well as sawdust) into a sugar substitute, and also into an ingredient of animal feeds.

Little Rock, Ark.—With an even break in weather conditions, we believe that the cotton crop will be of sufficient size to make it possible for us to quote some mighty attractive prices later on in the cottonseed meal and cake line. It looks like it will be low enough to move a large volume of meal and cake to the northern, eastern and western consuming districts.—S. P. Davis.



**\$819.00
Profit from a
Car of
Molasses
*Here is the Evidence***

A minimum car holds 7,000 gallons of black strap molasses. Each gallon weighs 11.7 pounds, which equals 81,900 pounds to the car.

Say only 1 cent profit per pound is charged for molasses mixed with ground feed. This equals a profit of \$819.00 on a car. Molasses is now quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

THE TEXAS CYCLONE SWEET FEED MIXER

Costs but \$294.00 for 25 to 50 H.P. Grinder,
\$314.00 for 50 to 100 H.P. Grinder; figure
the Profit for Yourself.
(Mixer also operates from elevator of Batch Mixers)

NORWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.
Mineral Wells, Texas

Ask for copy of our liberal contract—Early order
insures prompt shipment.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Nebraska Standard 4-J Formula

The standard 4-J formula as recommended by the college of agriculture for feeding growing pullets, requires 390 pounds corn, 200 pounds wheat, 100 pounds oats or barley and 50 pounds alfalfa for each 1,000 pound mix.

In addition 125 pounds of bone meal, 25 pounds of dried milk and 10 pounds of salt are required.

Elevators are charging from six cents a bushel to fifteen cents per hundred pounds for grinding services. The most common charge for running the 1,000 pounds of feed through the big mixers and re-sacking is one dollar.

Darling & Co. Acquire Four New Meat Scrap Plants in Expansion Program

Darling & Co., long one of the outstanding meat scrap manufacturers at Chicago, has launched on an expansion program with the purchase of all the modern new meat scrap plants of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., located at Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. Additions at Detroit and Buffalo units will materially increase the output thereof.

Affiliation with the Van Iderstine Co., Long Island City, N. Y., is another step towards complete distribution throughout the country.

Increased Canadian Grain Duties Affect Poultrymen

Criticism of substantially increased corn duties just approved by the Canadian House of Commons, Ottawa, comes from poultrymen claiming they need this grain.

The tariff on corn for feeding purposes is hoisted to a duty of 25c per bushel under the general tariff and 20c under the intermediate tariff. Corn for human consumption still enters free.

The duty on hay is increased from \$2.80 to \$5 per ton, under the general tariff, the intermediate tariff of \$1.75 remaining unchanged.

The object of increasing the tariff on corn is to stimulate the substitution of barley therefore.

Wheat for Poultry

The demand for wheat for poultry feeding is steadily growing. Poultry farming in Great Britain has increased by over 50 per cent in the last ten years, and it is also becoming more scientific. We remember the days when Indian corn, as maize was invariably called by poultry owners, was about the only food fed to poultry other than what it could pick up when running about. However, poultry farmers realize the advantage of scientific feeding, and many millers are catering for them, as for other classes of feeders of animals, by making balanced rations. Cooked foods and blended foods are quite common. It is, however, noticed that most of the wheat, as distinct from maize or seeds, used for poultry feeding is whole wheat. It is especially fed to chicks. This wheat is the very best wheat, and often fetches higher prices than home-grown wheat for milling for bread-flour and biscuit-flour.—*The Miller, London.*

Dried Egg Tariff Increased

Chinese dried eggs which have been making large inroads on the Pacific Coast, to the distress of poultrymen, will be assessed a tariff of 27 cents instead of 18, effective Aug. 1. Over two million cases were imported last year.

In terms of fresh eggs this means the probable sale of sixty million dozen more of the domestically produced article. In terms of feed consumption this means much to manufacturers.

Soy Bean Oil Meal as Feed

Soybean oil meal may be used to replace cottonseed meal fed with corn as a fattening ration for lambs, using about one part soybean oil meal to seven parts of corn.

Steers fattened on a ration containing soybean oil meal as the protein feed made gains as good as those fed cottonseed meal, and hogs following the cattle made better gains, thereby increasing the total profit for the feeding period.

In several feeding trials with the Purdue University dairy herd, soybean oil meal was found to be the equal of linseed oil meal. Purdue dairymen state that it may be substituted pound for pound in a dairy ration for either linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal.

Poultry feeding authorities report that if proper minerals are provided, soybean oil meal makes as satisfactory chicken feed as any other protein feed.

Soybean oil meal has a high value as a protein supplement in a fattening ration for hogs, when fed in combination with a good mineral mixture and corn. A pound and a half of soybean oil meal will replace a pound of tankage in dry lot feeding, when corn and minerals are fed. And when these are used and in addition the hogs are on good legume pasture, the tankage may be replaced pound for pound.

Rain in July and August makes the corn crop; and December corn is maintained at its present high level by the fear that there will be no rain. Every good rain in the corn belt will be immediately reflected in the market price.

Production of Alfalfa Meal

Alfalfa meal production in the United States during June, 1931, totaled 22,942 short tons, according to reports received from meal grinders by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The June grindings were only 73 per cent of the 30,175 tons produced in that month last year but somewhat larger than the June, 1929 outturn.

Approximately 25,255 tons of meal were in store at mills at the first of June. This, together with the month's grindings, made an aggregate supply of 47,497 tons. Stocks at the close of June were reported at 32,942 tons. Domestic consumption probably accounts for most of the difference of 14,555 tons since exports in recent months have been relatively small. Exports during May totaled 97 tons.

Month	Production in Tons			
	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	22,272	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,614	28,884	38,716	19,738
September	40,025	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	24,994	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	27,705	27,785	33,132	37,760
December	25,646	42,077	31,898	35,739
January	33,285	44,821	51,232	40,228
February	15,403	41,653	37,393	30,246
March	13,140	22,871	27,893	25,551
April	12,141	15,588	14,659	17,865
May	10,617	11,197	8,686	16,001
June	22,242	30,666	19,385	26,492
Total for year	291,677	362,049	374,053	328,658

Poultry Fed Wheat Dying

Michigan poultry raisers are complaining bitterly over the high mortality of flocks fed on wheat rations. Deaths from chicken pox and a falling off of production from coccidiosis is painfully observed to follow the feeding of wheat.

Nutritional experts point to the success of more progressive feed manufacturers and feeders in using a wheat ration containing milk products, cod liver oil, minerals, kelp and sea meal, which have not yet been known to cause coccidiosis or death. Quite the contrary is true when feeds contain any or several of these ingredients, as these ingredients build and help flocks to ward off disease. Ventilation and sanitation are also very important, and too often overlooked.

Prohibition of trading in grain futures is contemplated by the Hungarian council of ministers. A regulation to this effect will be issued shortly and it is understood that the grain tax will be increased from 52c to \$1.04 per 100 kilos.

GOLDEN SEAL YEAST
for Poultry and Livestock
A Profitable Feed Ingredient
GOLDEN SEAL YEAST CO.
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ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mashes
our specialty

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Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
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What vitamins does this cockerel need?

His legs are partially paralyzed, but 7 days of the right feed will cure him.

You will find the remedy in—

PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING

a book by L. M. Hurd that is making money for 8,000 poultry owners.

Full of the latest practical helps, with information not found in any other book. It's all that its name implies for every phase of keeping hens for profit—from hatching and brooding to diseases and marketing.

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Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Proprietary Feeds

By J. L. HILLS of Vermont Exp. Sta.

The modern proprietary feed was hardly known a third of a century ago. "Victory corn and oat feed" was found on sale in 1895, but this seems to have been a relatively simple mixture of corn meal, ground oats and oatmeal mill by-products. "Quaker dairy feed" was being widely sold at the time of the first inspection in 1899. Although guaranteed to contain only 12 per cent protein and, as a matter of fact, carrying about 13½ per cent, this brand must have contained some admixture of ingredients carrying from 20 to 40 per cent protein, such as cottonseed and linseed meals or gluten meal or feed. One would hardly call a 12 per cent goods today a dairy feed. A single sample of "poultry feed" and one of scratch grains, the product of the H. O. Company, figured in the first inspection, as well as of a so-called "Concentrated Dairy Feed," the product of an oatmeal manufacturer, carrying only 9 per cent protein, 5 per cent fat and nearly 21 per cent fiber.

The well-known "Blatchford's calf meal" was found on sale in 1900 and has been so found from that time to date. The same year, Mr. F. B. Howe, now a resident of Burlington and then a miller in Jericho, was offering "Howe's dairy feed," carrying 26 per cent protein and nearly 7 per cent fat, obviously containing high-grade ingredients. During the next five years there slowly entered the trade a few proprietary brands. In 1901 the H. O. Company sold a dairy feed carrying 18 per cent protein and the Pillsbury Flour Mills a so-called "concentrated dairy feed" bearing its name and guaranteed to carry only 7 per cent protein and containing 21 to 25 per cent fiber. Molasses first made its appearance in 1902, a brand called

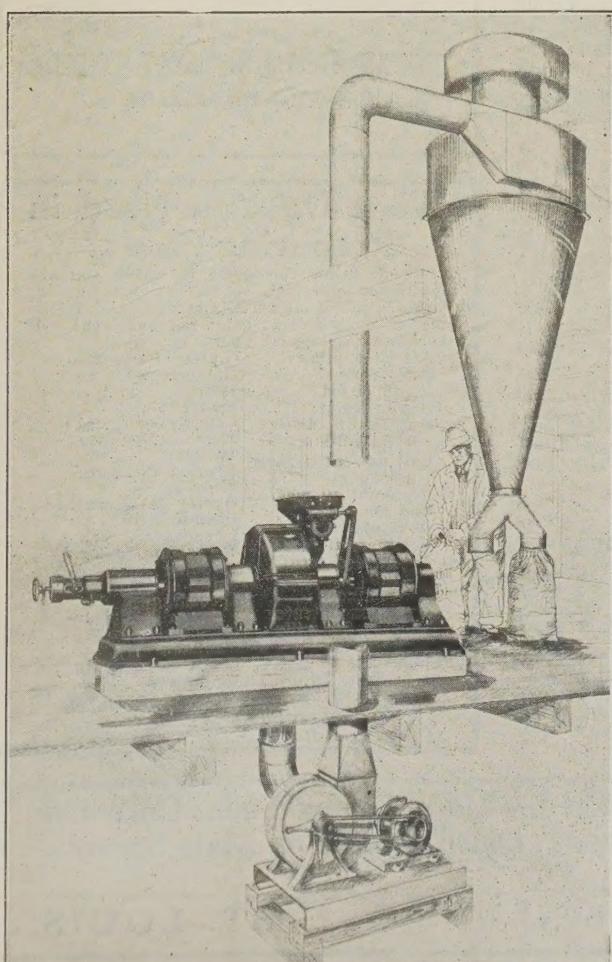
"Nutrene" being found on sale at several points. It was the product of a New Orleans house, was guaranteed to carry 17 to 18 per cent of protein, was said to be composed of "molasses and sugar compounds together with wheat, corn and oat products" and obviously contained some more highly nitrogenous materials. Two years later a brand containing, in part, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, corn and, doubtless, oatmeal mill by-products plus molasses, was placed on sale under the name "Sucrene Dairy Feed," guaranteed to carry 17 per cent protein. In 1905 the well-known "Union Grains," said by some to have been the Adam of the race of high-grade proprietary feeds, as well as a Ralston-Purina feed, were sold in Vermont apparently for the first time. And a year later, molasses goods began to be somewhat commonly offered for sale.

Adulteration was all too common for several years after the enactment of the feedings stuffs law. "Mayflower linseed meal" was found on sale in Vermont in 1901, guaranteed to contain 32 but actually carrying only 19 per cent protein. In 1901-1902 so-called "Magnolia ground oats" were freely sold, carrying from 5½ to 7 per cent protein, from 1½ to 2½ per cent fat, and from 17½ to 28 per cent fiber. This brand was simply an oat feed, brazenly sold for a year or more as "ground oats" despite the written promises of its purveyors to change its name. At about the same time another oat feed was sold as "Hecta ground oats." The law then in vogue had as many teeth in it as has a hen's mouth, and publicity was about all that could be invoked to combat this evil.

Oat hulls and weed seeds were very much in evidence in all sorts of feeds. Bulletins 131 (1907) and 138 (1909) carried photographs of "weeds growing from seed found in a molasses feed sold as a dairy feed,

120,000,000 to a ton"; of "weeds growing from seed found in three different brands of molasses feeds, from 20,000,000 to nearly 130,000,000 weed seeds in a ton."

How different is the picture we look upon today and have looked upon for many years. The trade has found itself. It is as a whole well informed concerning feeding practice. Not only does it profit by the rapidly expanding body of knowledge touching animal nutrition which is the product of research conducted by publicly supported agencies, but it itself supports research. Several of the larger feed manufacturers own extensive farms on which herds and flocks are fed under carefully controlled conditions. The results thus obtained are reflected in the makeup of the feeds they sell. Some of them have extensive biological laboratories in which guinea pigs, rabbits, white rats are fed. The newer knowledge touching the relation of the mineral content of a ration to animal production; touching the relation of the vitamin content of a ration to bodily well being; touching ultraviolet radiation and skeletal formation; and a host of other advances in nutrition have profoundly changed both feed making and feeding procedure. Sharp practices rarely are noted. Low-grade goods are still offered, but not as a "concentrated dairy feed." On the contrary, they are plainly labelled as to their nutrient contents and their ingredient contents, so that he who runs may read—if he will. Manufacturers long ago became reconciled to the making and the keeping of guaranties. And, far from being at swords points as was once the case, the feed maker and the feed analyst, like the lion and the lamb of the Apocalypse, consort, confer and in large measure concur. As a result feeding stuffs today, with rare exceptions, are what they are said to be and contain what they are said to contain, and with relatively



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few exceptions are reasonably well adapted to their special purposes.

In so far as guaranty maintenance is concerned, it seems safe to assert that the local mixers have been as successful as their large competitors have been. There is, however, this to be said that probably the latter, exercising constant chemical control of intakes and outputs, as a class are enabled to mix closer to their guaranties than do the former who mix in small lots without guides other than those of average analyses, and that on that account the large manufacturers' goods are more apt to be in danger of falling below guaranty.

Will Investigate Farm Board's Activities

Under honest and experienced management at least 100 million bushels of the Farm Board's holdings would have been disposed of, over a year ago, at prices far above a dollar; but President Hoover saw fit to put incapables in charge, with the megaphone Legge at their head, and the calamitous result is but a natural consequence. However, their sun is setting. Congress meets in December (a cold month) and judging by the unanimous disgust of that body over the colossal muddle of the Farm Board's affairs, upon the last occasion of the bureau's supplication for further funds, a general and vitriolic condemnation of Hoover's marketing act may be expected. In this connection it may be said that Senator McKellar has already declared his intention, when Congress meets, to demand an immediate investigation, and detailed accounting of the board's activities.—*Grain Data Bureau*.

Tax on Pool Grain in Wisconsin

Grain men at Superior, Wis., are awaiting a ruling by the Wisconsin Tax Commission as to the legality of taxing the grain in store owned by the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

It is believed the grain is properly taxable under the occupational tax, which is one-fourth of a cent on wheat and flaxseed and one-eighth of a cent on all other grain, per bushel, annually, in both Wisconsin and Minnesota. The elevators of Duluth-Superior hold about 36,000,000 bus. of grain.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation is not a government agency, as is the Stabilization Corporation. The Farmers National is owned by the various pools that have taken stock and elected its officers. Its connection with the Farm Board is by heavy borrowings of funds on which to do business. It is true that the investment by the pools is so small that the Farmers National could not do business without the government money, but the relation of debtor and creditor does not make it a government agency. Technically, the only interest the government has is to see that it gets its loans back with interest.

Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1931	Shipments 1930	Shipments 1931	Shipments 1930
Chicago	5,862	5,130	500	760
Cincinnati	2,486	3,157	.....	.....
Denver	517	825	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	22	407	.....	.....
Kansas City	5,964	11,148	1,212	5,148
Milwaukee	132	144	.....	.....
Minneapolis	863	496	.....	76
Peoria	100	130	40	.....
St. Louis	2,040	3,984	6,336	2,136
San Francisco	2,548	8,100	.....	.....
Seattle	55	66	309	.....

Conflicting Results With Soybean Oil Meal

Whole soybeans are reported by the Purdue Station to have given as good results as soybean oil meal in an experiment with two-year-old steers. This finding is contrary to results obtained in a test at the Illinois Station in which calves were used.

In the Illinois experiments four lots of choice 380-pound Hereford calves were fed a basal ration of shelled corn, corn silage, and alfalfa hay during a 200-day fattening period. In addition to this basal ration, one lot received whole soybeans; another, ground soybeans; a third, soybean oil meal; and the fourth lot, cottonseed meal. The average daily gains for the entire period were as follows:

Whole-soybean lot, 2.26 lbs.; ground-soybean lot, 2.11 lbs.; soybean-oil-meal lot, 2.35 lbs.; cottonseed-meal lot, 2.35 lbs.

Thus soybean oil meal proved equal to cottonseed meal as a protein supplement for calves and superior to both whole beans and ground beans. That whole beans are superior to ground beans for beef cattle is the practically unanimous opinion of investigators.

Comparisons of soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal for two-year-old steers have given conflicting results at the Illinois Station. In one test the cattle fed soybean oil meal did very well for the first 80 days, but went off feed and lost weight during the last six days, so that at the end of the 90-day feeding period, the average daily gain for the cottonseed-meal cattle was 3.93 pounds; and the soybean-oil-meal cattle, 3.50 pounds. This was old process meal, and chemical analysis showed that it contained 6.96 per cent of fat. In another trial at this Station two-year-old steers receiving soybean oil meal with a basal ration of ground corn, corn silage, and alfalfa hay made an average daily gain of 2.91 pounds, while similar cattle receiving cottonseed meal and the same basal ration gained 2.77 pounds.

Violet Ray for Growing Animals

Purveyors of electric light and power are very enterprising in pushing their product. The Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois has a model farm near Mundelein where experiments are being conducted to determine the value and effect of electrical treatment upon the various animals.

Young pigs are being treated with ultraviolet light in the belief that it strengthens the bodies of the pigs and tends to keep them in better health, especially during the dark winter months.

Adulterations & Misbrandings

International Vegetable Oil Co., Augusta, Ga., shipped 160 sacks of misbranded cottonseed meal, containing less protein than declared on the labels, according to federal allegations. Shipment was made for the Humphreys Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn., to Sidney and Locke, N. Y. Ames-Burns Co., Jamestown, N. Y., appeared as claimant, and was ordered to relabel it under the supervision of the U. S. D. A., and to pay costs and execute a \$1,000 bond.

Care of Moisture Testers

By H. F. PRUE, Supervisor, Toledo, O.

Moisture testers are manufactured with the perforated galvanized pipe in the bottom of the water tank which serves as an inlet pipe as well as a drain by the operation of the valves. This galvanized pipe in time rusts, completely closing some of the perforations, and making other perforations and size of the pipe itself. When a pipe gets into such condition it should be replaced with perforated brass pipe.

Most tank intake pipes are equipped with one large gasket fitted valve that causes difficulty in maintaining a uniform flow of water. The operator is obligated to watch the flow almost continually to prevent either overflowing or a complete stoppage. Such a condition can be overcome by equipping the pipe with two valves. A fine seated valve can be placed on the line between the tank and the large valve. Adjust this valve for the proper flow and permit it to remain set. The large valve is then used for turning the water on or off.

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Cocanut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid iodide
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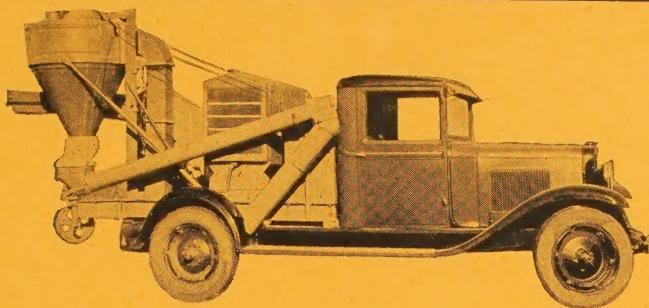
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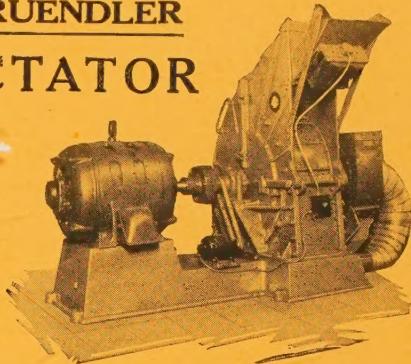
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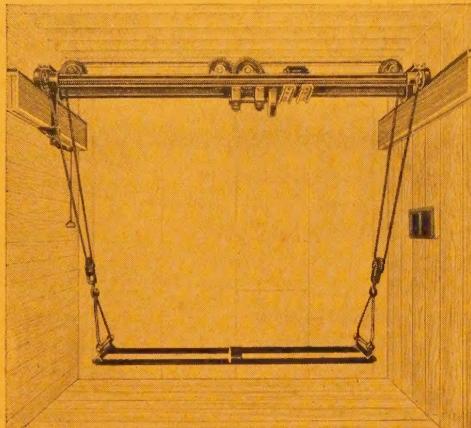
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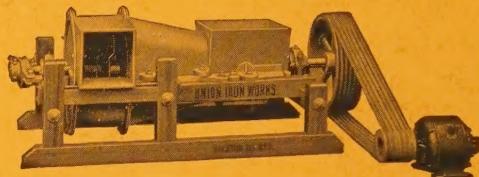
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